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A FINE DEMONSTRATION

First Annual Meeting of Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Producers Association at Tulsa a Great Success—Organization Will Draft a Pipe Line Bill and Present It Direct to Congress—Ad Valorem Tax Indorsed and Oklahoma Legislature Petitioned to Go Slow in the Matter of Pipe Line Legislation. Governor Haskell Roasts Secretary Garfield, Asks a Square Deal for the Standard, Says the State's Permission Is Adequate for the Construction of Pipe Lines in Oklahoma and Denounces the $29,000,000 Fine. Current Operations and Developments in the Oklahoma Oil Fields.

TULSA, OKLA, MARCH 1.—(Special.)—The first annual meeting of the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Producers Association at Tulsa on Saturday, February 29, was a success from every standpoint. Fully 500 oil operators came together, representing about fifty thousand acres of proven oil territory, an investment of nearly, if not quite, $100,000,000, and an industry that gives employment to 45,000 men. It is said by veterans in the business to have been the biggest meeting of oil men that ever took place in the history of the country. Everything seemed to conspire favorably for the occasion. The weather was simply glorious—one of those rare Oklahoma days that cannot be excelled in any country or clime. Though the closing day of winter, it was more like a day in May. The crowds came in from all directions, but the one that excited most enthusiasm was that which came down from Northern Oklahoma and Kansas, via the Santa Fe, bringing Governor Haskell of Oklahoma, many members of the state legislature now in session at Guthrie, many state officials, and the splendid McCray band from Independence, Kansas. The entire party headed by the band marched up Third street to Main, past the Robinson hotel, and down Main street to the Brady hotel, creating great enthusiasm. The Tulsa people cheered themselves hoarse. It was one of the finest and most enthusiastic demonstrations ever seen in the city.

THE BUSINESS MEETING.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the members of the association marched to the Grand Opera House in a body and there held their business meeting. When President N. V. V. Franchot arose, he faced a magnificent audience that filled every portion of the house, and was received with much applause. After a brief and appropriate address, he announced the following order of business:

Reading of the minutes.
Report of the Board of Directors.
Report of Washington Committee for November.
Report of Standing Committee at Washington.
Report of Committee on State Taxation.
Report of the Treasurer.
Resolutions and new business.
Election of officers.

The chief interest in the meeting centered in the resolutions and new business. The reports of the committees that had been sent to Washington and Guthrie have both been pretty well threshed out, before. A noticeable feeling of resentment and hostility toward the rulings of the Interior Department at Washington was manifested throughout the entire meeting. This reached the climax when J. H. Brennan offered a resolution as a substitute for one offered by G. W. Barnes proposing that the association appeal direct to Congress. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote, and amid much enthusiasm. It is as follows:

Whereas, The market price paid for crude petroleum in the Mid-Continent Field is not sufficient to be remunerative, except when produced from the large wells, with adequate pipe line facilities for running their entire production; and,

Whereas, There has been and now is a very large production from several portions of the Mid-Continent field, where the pipe lines lack these proper facilities; and,

Whereas, It mitigates against the much needed increased prices required to make the business of producing oil reasonably remunerative to have our production going to waste in any portion of this field, be it

Resolved, That the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Producers Association draft a proper pipe line bill and present it directly to Congress and urge the passage of same.

James A. Veasey of Bartlesville, proposed a resolution which was adopted, providing that: "Where a member of the association has leased the land of a minor, and the lease has but two or three years to run, and the land has been drilled, that no other member of the association will bid against the original lessee, when the minor becomes of age." The object of this resolution is to promote fair dealing among operators, and was adopted.

Another resolution of much importance was that of W. H. Johnson of Bartlesville. It asks that the state legislature now in session at Guthrie place a general ad valorem tax on all property and persons alike; further, that the state legislature be urged to enact only necessary legislation touching on pipe lines and such legislation as may seem just and fair with reference to the taxation of pipe lines. This resolution was adopted.

Another resolution adopted was one proposed by W. H. Mosier of Tulsa, in which he protested against the present form of lease provided by the Secretary of the Interior. The resolution follows:

Whereas, The Secretary of the Interior has indicated to the standing committee of this association his purpose to issue an amended lease form for oil and gas mining leases in the Creek and Cherokee nations in the state of Oklahoma, which amended lease form is now being held for recommendation from the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, and,

Whereas, It is the purpose of the said secretary to incorporate into said lease form provisions to the effect that the secretary of the Interior may in his discretion change and vary the royalty prescribed in said lease after it has been duly entered into, and properly executed by the parties to said lease, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Producers' Association, in convention assembled, that such conditions written into the lease would be unjust to lessees in the highest degree and work a hardship and great injury upon those forced to accede to such a condition in the lease form.

Resolved, further, That it is the sense of this association that the right to be released from any lease contract when all the conditions imposed by the terms of the lease and the rules and regulations of the interior department have been complied with at the time application for said release is made, is one which should be clearly and specifically stated by the Interior Department in its rules and regulations, or in such other manner as the department may deem desirable, which will effectuate the purpose.

R. S. Litchfield addressed the meeting in opposition to the placing of crude petroleum on the free list as proposed in a bill now before congress and embodied his protest in a resolution which was adopted.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS CHOSEN.

The nominating committee made a report proposing the following gentlemen as members of the board of directors of the association for the coming year: J. H. Evans, W. H. Johnson, R. S. Litchfield, Dr. J. N. Bolard, Geo. C. Priestly, W H. Mosier, W. S. Mowris, D. W. Franchot, L. Caton, E. R. Kemp, and J. E. Crosbie. They also recommended the following advisory board: C. B. Wiser, D. Gunsburg, M. L. Lockwood, Clint Moore, William Geiser, P. D. McConnell, George W. Barnes, D. F. Connolly, J. W. Zevely, R. D. Reed, R. A. Macfarland, Charles Owen, J. F. Black, F. A. Leovy, J. J. Whetsel, W. H. Roeser, F. M. Selby, F. C. Henderson, W. L. Curtis, W. S. Parmenter, B. T. Fancher, P. J. White, Joseph A. Schofield, W. W. D. Henry, D. S. Loy, J. R. Greenlees, John A. Bell, Del Emery, John O. Mitchell, and A. J. Thompson. There was unanimous approval of the selections of the nominations committee.

Later in the afternoon the board of directors met at the Robinson hotel, and elected the following officers: President, N. V. V. Franchot, vice-president, W. H. Johnson, secretary, Victor Martin, treasurer, H. F. Sinclair. After the adjournment of the business meeting at the Opera House the members marched in a body to the Brady hotel, and paid their respects to Governor Haskell.

The association held its first annual banquet in the evening at the Brady

hotel. There were places for four hundred, and they were all taken. The big dining room was handsomely decorated and presented a most inviting appearance. The banquet commenced a little after 8 o'clock and did not close until 2 in the morning. President Franchot sat at the head of the table and was toastmaster. The speeches aroused great enthusiasm. This was especially true of that of Governor Haskell, who was the last speaker on the list and whose subject was "Oklahoma—The Newest and Brightest Star of the Constellation." He was particularly severe in his criticism of the action of Secretary Garfield of the Department of the Interior. In fact, the secretary was handled without gloves by the speakers at the banquet to quite a noticeable degree as he was by those who addressed the business meeting in the afternoon. Concerning the Standard Oil Company Governor Haskell said: "We do not desire to annihilate the Standard Oil Company because that would mean ruin and distress to the independent producers of oil. We must admit that the Standard Oil Company is a very successful and a very fine organization in its way, that it has done many things which are not deserving of censure, that its genius has discovered many valuable by-products of oil which were hitherto unknown and thus it has added to the comfort of millions of people. What we need is regulation not annihilation. We want all corporations to obey the law, we want all corporations to know that they are not above the law but we also want the people to remember what these corporations have done for this country and what they are doing for this country. The Standard Oil Company has done a great deal for the producers of Oklahoma in providing them a market for their oil and this fact should be recognized in dealing with this problem."

A little further along in criticising the administration of Indian lands by the Interior Department the governor said: "They tell you that it is necessary to secure permission from the Interior Department before you can build pipe lines in Oklahoma and get an outlet for your oil. Don't you believe it. You come down to Guthrie and get a permit to build the lines and I say to you that the Interior Department is not going to stop the building of that line. The state of Oklahoma has jurisdiction over all the lands in the state and the time has come for an end to long-distance government"

Referring to the recent panic and its causes the governor said it was due entirely to loss of confidence and one of the impelling causes was the imposition of the $29,000,000 fine by Judge Landis against the Standard Oil Company. "I do not believe in fines," the governor said. "I do not believe fines are the things to do. A fine is a tax on property. Property cannot commit a crime. A charter cannot violate the law. It requires the interposition of some individual, some man to make the crime. Then why not put the man who commits the crime in jail? And I say to you that it is my firm belief that the spectacle of one trust magnate sent to jail for five years will have more effect in preventing violations of our trust laws than all the fines which can be imposed. I believe the imposition of that $29,000,000 fine had more to do with the loss of confidence which caused the panic than all other influences and it cost us millions of dollars without accomplishing the purpose it was intended to accomplish."

Others who responded to toasts were D. F. Connolly, whose subject was, "The Oil Man on His Native Heath," and W. E. Norvell, member of the Oklahoma legislature, on "United for Prosperity," G. W. Barnes, on "Resources of Oklahoma," J. A. Tillotson, member of the legislature, on "Equal Rights to All, Special Privileges to None," Doctor M. C. Wyatt on "Taxation and Development," Judge Henry of Indiana on the question of restrictions, and Eugene Mackey on "Legislation—Its Results." J. R. R.

COMPLICATIONS WITH REGARD TO INDIAN LAND LEGISLATION.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—(Special.)—All sorts of complications are arising in connection with the Clapp-McGuire bill for the partial removal of restrictions from the lands of allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes. In the senate, the bill is pending before a subcommittee of the Indian Affairs committee headed by Senator Owen of Oklahoma, and in the House it is before a subcommittee of the Indian Affairs committee headed by Representative Campbell of Kansas. In the Senate, consideration of the bill has been halted until the Indian appropriation bill could be got out of the way. Senator Owen, who is one of two members of the Senate having Indian blood, is taking a deep interest in the measure and is likely to have a large share in shaping up any legislation on this subject. Senator Owen, though a new member of the Senate, attracted attention in the Senate the other day by one of the ablest speeches that has been made this session in opposition to the Aldrich currency bill and soon afterwards gained further notice by coming into collision with Senator Curtis of Kansas, who has Kaw blood in his veins, by discussing features of the Indian appropriation bill with him. Senator Owen maintained that as a matter of law the Cherokees and the other members of the Five Civilized Tribes are not properly subject to government restriction. He belongs to the Cherokee tribe and the subject has a personal interest for him. Senator Owen's position is that the federal government should take its hands off the Indians of Oklahoma. He declares that the supervision of the Indians there by the federal government is a supervision exercised not for the purpose of benefiting the Indians but for the purpose of keeping a lot of white men in government jobs. "It is costing the United States a million dollars a year," he declared the other day. He adds that out of this, the benefits to Indians are extremely doubtful. So far as the Indians other than full bloods are concerned Senator Owen maintains they are as competent to manage their own affairs as anyone and that they should be allowed to do so and would be if it were not that various government bureaus want to prevent the decline of their authority and to extend that authority wherever possible.

Secretary Garfield appeared before the subcommittee of the Senate Indian Affairs committee in charge of the Clapp bill this week. He and Mr. Woodruff, the assistant attorney general for the Interior Department, are trying to get provisions put into the Clapp bill, along with the partial removal of restrictions, that will give the federal courts the largest measure of authority over the land of allottes. The Interior Department also wants to be allowed to have jurisdiction along with the federal courts over the leases of minors. Senator Owen is absolutely opposed to all this idea of extension of jurisdiction over the lands of the Indians on the part of the federal courts or of the Interior Department. He has prepared a bill which he will present to the Legislature of Oklahoma which will give to the state district courts and to an Indian curator in each county the control of the lands of Indians of full blood. Indians not of full blood will be practically relieved of restrictions. Senator Owen says he hopes to see the Legislature of Oklahoma pass the legislation which he advocates. Then, he wants the federal government to throw off all restrictions and leave the state of Oklahoma to handle the Indians' affairs. He believes it would be better all around and more economical. So far as the oil producers are concerned, he considers it would be more satisfactory to have the state of Oklahoma exercise authority over full-bloods than to have the federal government do it. He declares that no legislation will be put through extending the jurisdiction of the federal courts and of the Interior Department over the lands of the Five Civilized Tribes.

Dr. David T. Day, expert in oils, of the division of mineral resources of the United States Geological Survey, is about to visit the oil fields of the Southwest. Dr. Day has been engaged for weeks in analyzing samples of oil from the Rio Virgin field and from the Illinois field. The Illinois samples were obtained by his assistant, John P. Dunlop. In a short time, the examination of samples of the Illinois field will have been completed. Dr. Day and Mr. Dunlop will then visit the fields of the Southwest. Dr. Day himself will visit the fields of Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma. Mr. Dunlop will devote his time to obtaining oil samples from the Oklahoma wells and these will be forwarded to the Geological Survey for analysis.

Representative Smith of California has introduced a bill to provide for the disposal of oil and asphaltum lands. has a direct bearing on the disposal of such lands in California and would prevent public lands chiefly valuable for oil and asphaltum being located as placer mining claims. It provides that any citizen over 21 may file a declaration under oath with the register and receiver of the land district where such land is situated that he intends to claim and improve or cause to be improved for the oil or asphaltum thereon a tract of land not exceeding 160 acres. In no case shall the claim be over a mile in length.

PIPE LINE RUNS AND FIELD DEVELOPMENTS IN OKLAHOMA.

MID-CONTINENT PIPE LINE RUNS IN FEBRUARY.

	Daily Avg.
Prairie Oil & Gas Company	95,641
Gulf Pipe Line Company (Est.)	18,400
The Texas Company (Est.)	16,000
Total	130,041
January average	127,027
December average	132,322

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF GLENN FIELD IN FEBRUARY.

	Total Bbls.	Dly. Avg.
Run by Prairie O. & G. Co.	435,000	15,000
Run by Gulf P. L. Co.	533,600	18,400
Run by The Texas Company	464,000	16,000
Total by pipe lines	1,432,600	49,400
Run into producers' storage	580,000	20,000
Grand total	2,012,600	69,400
January pipe line runs	1,643,000	53,000
January producers' runs	775,000	25,000
January total	2,418,000	78,000
Decrease in February	405,400	8,600

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF GLENN FIELD TO DATE.

	Barrels.
Accounted for in 1907	26,677,337
Accounted for in Jan., 1908	2,418,000
Accounted for Feb., 1908	2,012,600
Total to Mar. 1	31,107,937

STEEL TANKAGE COMPLETED IN GLENN FIELD IN FEBRUARY.

	No.	Total Capy.
By pipe line companies	..	.....
By producers	5	240,000
January record	24	1,125,000

CAR SHIPMENTS OF GLENN CRUDE IN FEBRUARY.

	Barrels.
By pipe line companies	201,378
By others	86,124
Total	287,502
Daily average	9,914
Daily average in January	8,256

TULSA, OKLA., March 3.—(Special.)—Pipe line runs from the Mid-Continent region in February averaged 130,041 barrels a day, as compared with 127,027 barrels a day in January. The Prairie Oil & Gas Company's runs from all districts averaged 95,641 barrels a day as against 94,027 barrels a day in January. The Gulf Pipe Company handled 18,400 barrels a day from the Glenn pool as compared with 18,000 barrels a day in January, and The Texas Company 16,000 barrels a day as compared with 15,000 barrels a day in January. The Prairie's runs from the Glenn pool, included in the total of 95,641 barrels a day, are put at 15,000 barrels a day, making the runs of all three pipe line companies from the Glenn 49,400 barrels a day as compared with 53,000 barrels a day in January. Producers in the Glenn field store dabout 20,000 barrels a day in their own tanks, bringing the gross runs of oil from this district up to approximately 70,000 barrels a day as compared with 78,000 barrels a day, the estimate for January. Production in the Glenn is being forced by shooting the wells, but the falling off in output is becoming noticeable despite this. Car shipments of Glenn crude in February amounted to 287,502 barrels, an average of 9914 barrels a day, as compared with 255,935 barrels or 8,256 barrels a day in January. About an even half of all the oil shipped in cars went to the Security Oil Company at Beaumont, the Prairie loading 4,000 barrels a day at Jenks and the Heywood Oil Company loading the remainder for account of the Higgins Oil & Fuel Company, which is making the deliveries in its cars to the Security Company. Both the Gulf Pipe Line Company and The Texas Company are now selling Glenn crude to the Security Oil Company, delivering the oil through their trunk lines. The Texas Company is selling to the Navarro refinery at Corsicana.

PRONOUNCED LET UP IN STEEL TANK CONSTRUCTION.

Steel tank construction at the Glenn field has dropped to the minimum. The Prairie Oil and Gas Company did not finish a single tank in the month, having completed its work at Houston farm in January and then moved operations up to the new Sugar farm near Jenks. At this place three tanks are well advanced toward completion but will not be finished until some time in March. The same record was made by the Gulf Pipe Line Company. This company has contracted for ten 55,000 barrel tanks and four of these will be finished in March. Among producers there is but little doing. Franchot finished one 55,000 barrel tank and the Reese Oil Company let a contract for three of the same capacity which are now under construction. The Heywood Oil Company completed one 55,000 barrel tank in February, making four of this capacity and three of 37,500 barrels capacity which this company has finished. The National Oil & Development Company completed two 37,500 barrel tanks in February, giving it a total of four. The Eastern Oil Company completed one 55,000 barrel tank. The February work added 240,000 barrels of storage capacity to the record up to January 31, making the total quantity of steel storage in the field to the first of March 18,732,500 barrels.

BIG SALE OF GLENN CRUDE.

W. P. Bowles, now the owner of the old Bass & Bowles lease in the Glenn field, has sold 100,000 barrels of oil to the Gulf Pipe Line Company. The price is not disclosed. Delivery is to be made in 90 days. Eighty-five thousand barrels are in a temporary ground reservoir made by damming up a ravine that runs through the lease. The other fifteen thousand barrels will be taken from the wells. The Gulf Pipe Line Company is now taking this oil at the rate of a thousand barrels a day.

SALE OF RIDGE AND DONAHUE PROPERTIES IN GLENN POOL.

The Gypsy Oil Company has purchased from Captain C. H. Hammett, and F. A. and J. I. Gillespie for $110,000 the properties of the Ridge Oil Company and Donahue Oil Company, comprising the Aholek Harjo 160 acre lease in section 3-17-12 and the A. W. Ralston 60 acre lease in section 4-17-12, Glenn pool. Both leases are in the northern part of the field. Eleven wells have been drilled on the two tracts, being rated as 100 barrel producers at the outset and continuing as consistent pumpers. The sale disposes of all the holdings of Captain Hammett in the Glenn pool. He has been engaged for some time in a big irrigation project in Utah and his son A. Miller Hammett has been looking after the business in Tulsa. Th future home of both Captain Hammett and his son will be in Salt Lake City. The sale also closes out the interests of the Gillespies in the Glenn pool, although they have properties at Morris, Okmulgee, and in the Turley field.

INTERESTING SITUATION AT BALD HILL.

Things are looking decidedly interesting at Bald Hill. With one screw in the sand the Roeser well on the Tamar Charles land northwest quarter 5-14-14 was making 400 barrels of oil and 10,000,000 feet of gas Friday night February 28. It is just 950 feet east of the first Burns & Caton well which is on the Ephraim Colbert land northwest quarter 6-14-14, and showed the same formations. The first Burns & Caton well is now making about 100 barrels natural, after flowing a month. There being a contest on this ground Burns & Caton drilled a second well on the Severs land northwest quarter 6-14-14 which was spraying oil on the morning of February 29. On the same morning Galbreath & Chesley had a well spraying oil on the Charles Lewis land southeast quarter of 20-15-14, three miles northeast of the Roeser well. The two Burns & Caton wells and the Roeser wells are almost on a straight line east and west in sections 5 and 6 and are close together but if the Galbreath & Chesley well up in 20 makes good it will greatly enlarge the field. Just north of the Roeser well on the Rebecca Jefferson land, southwest quarter 32-15-14, John A. Steele of the Canadian Oil and Gas Company some time ago drilled in a big gas well and he would no doubt have found oil if he had gone a little deeper. But the Prairie Oil and Gas Company was not prepared to extend its lines to the new field and not having any way to handle the oil if it should get it he concluded to content himself with selling gas to other operators in the field. Another gasser is that of Galbreath & Chesley on the Sallie Garnett land 21-15-14. This was the first well drilled in the field. Galbreath & Chesley are therefore the pioneers of the field. A good deal of work is in progress throughout the field. George Harmon is drilling in section 6-14-14 near the Roeser well and has a rig up on the Hattie Rowe land northwest quarter of 20-15-14, a mile west of the Galbreath & Chesley gasser. On the Nathaniel E. Estes allotment southwest quarter of 6-14-14 the Prairie Oil and Gas Company has a rig up and on the Jamima Janes land northeast quarter 14-14-13, two miles southwest of the first Burns & Caton well, John A. Steele has a rig up. A mile and a half southwest of the Galbreath & Chesley gasser on the Lawrence Barber land, northwest quarter 29-15-14, Letcher & Company have a rig up. About six miles northwest of the Roeser well and six miles east of the town of Beggs on the Myrtle Eliza Brown land 28-15-13 the Creek Oil Company is drilling a test. Moss & Company two miles west of the Roeser well have a test now about due. The new field is east of the Frisco railroad, directly north of Morris and northeast of Okmulgee. Okmulgee is the point from which the business of the field will probably be transacted. Frank Maxwell of Corsicana and Beaumont is

now at Okmulgee and is preparing to get into the game.

DULL DAYS AT MORRIS.

Things are very quiet at Morris. The Gulf No. 2 has a fishing job as the outcome of an effort to pull casing, preparatory to shooting. The Winslow well is also tied up with a fishing job, and Levy is hung up on top of the sand.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PROVEN FIELD AT MUSKOGEE.

Boyd, Patten and Beasley have brought in a 200 barrel producer, one location north and one location west of the big Sheets well in Section 9. This is on the 520 acre tract purchased from the Canadian Valley Bank, by George W. Armstrong, Robert Jordan and others, out of which they sublet this 40 acres, being the southwest quarter of the Grace Smith allotment, to Boyd, Patten & Beasley on a 50 per cent royalty basis. Boyd, Patten & Beasley have also brought in a 100 barrel producer on location north of the M. R. Williams No. 1, which is on the east line of the Laura Evans surplus allotment of 120 acres.

The Julia Oil & Gas Company has brought in a 150 barrel well in the southwest corner of the 40-acre homestead allotment of Laura Evans.

Sheets & Huckleberry's No. 5 was drilled deeper on February 28 to a total depth of 55 feet into the sand and the output increased to 1200 barrels. This is the well which has been flowing since last September. It made 2000 barrels at the start and finally dropped to 400 barrels. It was originally drilled only 40 feet into the sand.

The Muskokee field has been a very freaky proposition, but the last two or three wells which are north and slightly northwest seem to finally prove that the outlet is a narrow strip running due north from the center of section 9, where the best production is obtained.

The Mid-Continent Oil Company has made a location and will begin drilling at once one-fourth mile south of the Success producer, being on the Sarah Perryman allotment in Section 8-14-18.

The production is being taken care of by the Prairie Oil & Gas Company, which is storing oil in steel tanks.

TEST WELLS NEAR MUSKOGEE.

Frank Chesley brought in a dry hole at a depth of 1985 feet, about 13 miles southwest of Muskogee and 2 1-2 miles northeast of Oktaha, in the northwest corner of the Holly Lewis allotment—which comprises the northeast quarter of section 13-13-17.

Dave Connolly and others got a good show in their test well in section 25-15-17, but abandoned their hole and moved their rig over a location to start a new hole. This well is 5 miles due west of Muskogee, and about 3 miles northwest of the Muskogee oil field proper.

The C. O. Russell well in the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 28-14-17, is reported to have a good show to come in. A lot of oil is standing in the hole. This well either means the opening up of a new field or it might possibly be the extension of the Muskogee field, although, it is six miles southwest of the Muskogee development.

The 7,000,000 foot gas well completed in the northwest quarter of section 7-14-18, one mile west of production at Muskogee is considered one of the best gas wells in this section of the state. It is not making a particle of water. The gas sand is 20 feet thick and is found at a depth of 1200 feet and it is possible that there is a pay oil sand below this. A location has been made for another well which will be drilled deeper for an oil sand.

The Gunsburg well on the south line of the northwest quarter of section 5-14-18, came in practically dry, although they found a sand which made a little show. Some seem to think if they had shot this well it would have made a small producer. It is one and one-half miles due northwest from production of the Muskogee field.

The Muskogee Oil Refining Company is down 1200 feet on the southwest 40 acres of the Tate-Barnett allotment section 10-14-18. If this well comes in a producer it will extend the Muskogee field three fourths of a mile due southeast.

MUSKOGEE PERSONALS.

J. A. Paulhamus, formerly an operator in the Texas fields, is now making his headquarters at Muskogee.

Joe Burke is enjoying the sights of Muskogee for a few days. Joe is now making his headquarters at Okmulgee but spends part of his time at Muskogee.

A. P. McBride, one of the pioneer oil men of the Kansas and Territory oil fields, and who is also president of the Wichita Natural Gas Company, spent a couple of days in Muskogee the first of the week.

Ed Watts, who was one of the lessees of the Phoenix Pipe lines at Jennings, La., is also making his headquarters at Mukogee, and has his family with him. He says the opportunities of the oil business look good to him in the new state fields.

W. G. Park, who is operating extensively in the different oil fields throughout Oklahoma, is making his headquarters at the Turner Hotel, Muskogee.

E. A. Sterling is another one of the old timers from Texas and Louisiana who has been added to the list that expects to make headquarters here.

ANOTHER WELL AT MANNFORD.

The Polar Oil Co., of which John Roy is manager brought in the second producer at Mannford, twenty miles west of Tulsa, on February 26. It is good for fifty barrels, natural, and has caused considerable demand for leases in that locality. This is the third well drilled at Mannford. The first one was good for thirty barrels a day. The second one was dry. The third well is north and west of the first two locations. The Polar Company is composed of Texas people most of the promoters coming from the Panhandle country and being without previous experience in the oil business. The fact that they are opening up a new pool is another demonstration of the fact that it is not always the professional oil man who finds the grease. Mannford is about half way between Tulsa and Cleveland and the oil is found at a depth of 1,200 feet. The pool is thought to be an extension of the 1,100 foot stuff at Cleveland. Several companies are getting ready to go into Mannford at once. The oil is not so light as the Cleveland oil, being about 37 gravity, whereas the 1,100 foot product at Cleveland runs 41 gravity.

OKLAHOMA'S GREAT NATURAL GAS PROSPECTS.

A 20,000,000 foot gas well has been brought in at Beggs at a depth of 2,000 feet. This calls attention again to the discovery of natural gas in large quantities in a number of widely separated places throughout that portion of Oklahoma, included in the Mid-Continent field and furnishes a basis for the belief that probably the largest and most valuable gas supply in the world will be found here. This is certain to exert a tremendous influence in the industrial development of the state. Already the state government has taken active measures to conserve the natural gas supply for the state's own uses and a law has been enacted forbidding the piping of gas beyond the state's borders. This move was vigorously contested by companies and inviduals who are interested in supplying natural gas to outside points but the state has been victorious in its contention and it now looks as if Oklahoma gas would be solely for Oklahoma's benefit. A number of Oklahoma and Kansas men recently went before the St. Louis City Council and asked for a franchise to supply that city with natural gas at a flat rate of 35 cents. The proposition is now before the St. Louis council for consideration. It is proposed by the promoters of this scheme to construct a pipe line 350 miles long from the gas fields of Kansas and Oklahoma and take their supply from these two states but the action of Oklahoma will probably thwart the move insofar as this state is concerned. The great profit in supplying

TIONA (PENNA) LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASES

CALE-LANE OIL CO.
GENERAL OFFICES:
TEMPLE BUILDING HOUSTON, TEXAS

BURN CLOCOLITE IN YOUR LAMPS
NOT A SMOKE NOR A SMELL IN A BARREL OF IT

natural gas to big cities is very tempting to capitalists and there is sure to be a big struggle over this matter. A report of the Kansas Natural Gas Company for 1907 has just been made and it shows big profits. This is the company that supplies Kansas City with gas from the Kansas fields. T. N. Barnsdall is at the head of it and all the principal stockholders live in Pennsylvania and the east. In the report for the company the gross earnings for 1907 are stated to be $3,019,519. The surplus, after paying operating expenses, interest and other charges, is placed at $1,098,104, or more than double that of the preceding year. It is reported that this company is behind the promoters of the St. Louis project.

PROPOSED NEW RATES ON OKLAHOMA OIL SHIPMENTS.

On February 4 the Corporation Commission of Oklahoma at Guthrie issued an order to the railroads of the state to put in effect a new schedule of rates on petroleum and all petroleum products. Notice was given at the same time that the Commission would hear any objections on the part of the railroads to the new rates at Guthrie on February 28. Such hearing took place and the Commission took the matter under advisement. It is generally believed the proposed schedule will stand and will be ordered into effect in a short time. The schedule is embraced in the following table, the rates being in cents on the 100 pounds.

Distance—	PETROLEUM, REFINED OILS, ETC.		CRUDE PETROLEUM AND RESIDUUM	
Miles:	C. L.	L. C. L.	C. L.	L. C. L.
5 and under	4.9	8	3.0	8
10 and over 5	5.1	8	3.5	8
20 and over 10	5.7	8	4.0	8
30 and " 20	6.1	9	4.25	9
40 and " 30	6.5	10	4.5	10
50 and " 40	7.0	11	4.75	11
60 and " 50	7.2	12	5.0	12
70 and " 60	7.8	13	5.25	13
80 and " 70	8.0	14	5.5	14
90 and " 80	8.4	15	5.75	15
100 and " 90	8.8	16	6.0	16
120 and " 100	9.8	17	6.5	17
140 and " 120	10.8	18	7.0	18
160 and " 140	11.8	19	7.5	19
180 and " 160	12.7	20	8.0	20
200 and " 180	14.2	21	8.5	21
230 and " 200	16.5	22	9.0	22
260 and " 230	17.1	23	9.5	23
300 and " 260	18.0	24	10.0	24
350 and " 300	18.5	25	10.5	25
400 and " 350	19.0	26	11.0	26
400 and over	19.0	27	11.0	27

A number of rules govern the rates. Rule No. 1 provides that:

In tank cars, minimum weight shall be marked gallonage capacity of car 6.4 pounds per gallon shall be used in determining weights.

Straight or mixed in all other cars, mini-minimum weight shall be 24,000 pounds.

Rule No. 2 provides that:

Crude and residuum, in tank cars, minimum weight shall be marked gallonage capacity of car, 7.4 pounds per gallon shall be used in determining weights.

In all other cars, in cans (boxed) or in barrels, the minimum weight shall be 24,000 pounds.

Rule No. 3 provides that:

All articles named shall be through waybilled from point of origin to final destination.

In making joint rates over two or more lines, which are not under the same management and control, the following differential shall be added to the one-line rate named herein:

On carloads add two (2) cents per 100 pounds; on less than carloads add six (6) cents per 100 pounds; provided that joint through rates shall not exceed the rates named for four hunderd (400) miles single line mileage, which shall be maximum for all hauls between any points in the state of Oklahoma. In all cases the rates chargeable via the shortest route shall govern. The actual movement shall be charged for as though the actual movement was by the shortest possible route. In case railroad lines fail to agree on division of revenue, this commission will establish a basis for revenue divisions.

Rule No. 4 provides that:

Empty barrels and packages in which shipments were made shall be returned to consignor, when tendered for shipment over the same rails, at 75 per cent of the rates named herein, both carload and less carload; the minimum on carload return packages shall be 12,000 pounds.

Rule 5 relates to the furnishing of tank cars by the railroads and to the handling of the same.

Up to the present time most of the shipments of crude petroleum in this state have been those from the Glenn field to points in Texas. These will diminish as soon as the production of the field gets down to the capacity of the pipe lines. It now looks as if this would happen in a short time. The fuel oil trade of the state is very limited but there is a growth in rail shipments to refineries, and the shipment of refinery products promises to reach considerable magnitude.

Chairman Watson of the Corporation Commission attended the annual meeting of the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Producers Association at Tulsa on February 29 and delivered a short address at the business meeting in the Grand Opera House in which he made the remark that it was the purpose of the Commission in ordering the new oil rates to cut the present rates about half in two. He made the further significant remark that there was a thorough understanding between the Oklahoma Corporation Commission and the Texas Board of Railroad Commissioners as to rates on crude petroleum from points in Oklahoma to points in Texas. This understanding may take form and effect now at any time and greatly reduce the existing rates on such shipments.

NOTES.

A very attractive exhibit in the show window of the Frick-Reid oil well supply house in this city just now is that of a miniature oil well drilling rig in operation. A crowd is constantly gathered to watch it. It is interesting alike to those who never saw a rig working and to those acquainted with the business. The model was constructed by Guy Slater of the rig building firm of Slater Bros., and the remainder of the equipment was fitted up by T. W. Bonnell, an employe of the Frick-Reid Supply Company.

J. E. Crosbie returned from Ontario, February 27, after having been away about ten days. He was called home by the illness of his wife who is now much improved.

C. A. Richardson of the Richardson-Gay Refinery at Corsicana, Texas, has arrived in Tulsa with his household goods and will immediately commence the erection of the refinery which he is to build at Sapulpa.

The new offices of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company are to be on the second floor of the Central National Bank building and will occupy the entire south front.

Harry B. Scott of the Kansas Torpedo Company at Chanute is spending more time in Tulsa these days than he is at home. He has recently purchased the McCoy Torpedo Company of Tulsa and will have an office here from this time on. For the present Barney Horrigan is looking after orders. C. L. Jukes, formerly with the Western Torpedo Company at Independence and one of the best known glycerine men in the Southwest is also with the Kansas Company now and will have active charge of the field work.

The Reserve Oil Company of which W. G. Park of Houston and Beaumont is president has started its second well on the Baker lease four miles north and east of Turley. The first well of this company extended the Turley pool some three miles east. It is still making better than forty barrels a day.

J. R. R.

LATE DEVELOPMENTS AT BALD HILL—GAS WELL NEAR MOUNDS.

TULSA, OKLA., March 4.—(Special Telegram.)—The Roeser well at Bald Hill which was showing considerable salt water was plugged and is being swabbed in an effort to make it flow.

Burns & Caton No. 2 at Bald Hill was drilled in and is making from 250 to 300 barrels. Galbreath & Chesley's well is still spraying oil but has not yet been drilled in.

The Funk well on the north half of the southeast quarter of section 30-16-12, two and a half miles south of Mounds, is a 20,000,000 foot gasser at 2200 feet. It is completed in the same sand as the deep gasser recently brought in near Beggs. J. R. R.

ROESER AND GALBREATH WELLS AT BALD HILL FLOWING.

TULSA, OKLA., March 5.—(Special Telegram.)—The Roeser well at Bald Hill is flowing again. The Galbreath and Chesley well in section 20 was drilled into the sand three feet and is making 150 to 200 barrels. Fifteen locations have been made for new rigs in the Bald Hill district.

Indications are that the Gulf and Texas pipe lines will extend laterals into the field. J. R. R.

THE TEXAS COMPANY'S PIPEAGE CHARGE.

The Texas Company on February 25 posted its through tariff on oil piped through its Oklahoma-Texas trunk line from the Glenn pool to Beaumont and Port Arthur. The rate named is 45 cents a barrel, plus gathering charges and a charge of 2 1-2 cents a barrel for delivery into tanks or tank cars of customers at Beaumont and tanks or vessels of customrs at Port Arthur. The gathering charges and regulations are the same as in previous tariffs which have been printed in full in the Oil Investors' Journal. The minimum charge per barrel for transporting Glenn crude to Beaumont and Port Arthur, including gathering and delivery into tanks, cars or vessels, is 60 cents.

A dividend of $1.50 per share upon all the outstanding stock of the Producers Oil Company has been declared, payable March 31, to all stockholders of record on March 9. The books for transfer close March 9, at 3 o'clock p. m., to be reopened on March 19, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m.

MID-CONTINENT PIPE LINE RUNS

(Month of February.)

PRAIRIE OIL AND GAS COMPANY.

	Total.	Avg.
Runs in February	2,773,592	95,641
Deliveries in February	2,005,285	69,148
Tanked in February	768,307	26,493
Runs in January	2,914,843	94,027
Deliveries in January	2,332,098	75,229
Tanked in January	582,745	18,798
Feb. dec. total runs	141,251	
Feb. increase average runs		1,614
Feb. dec. deliveries	326,813	6,081
Feb. increase tanked	185,562	7,695

GULF PIPE LINE COMPANY.

(Estimated.)

	Total.	Avg.
Runs in February	533,600	18,400
Deliveries in February—		
Rail to Texas	60,900	2,100
Pipe line to Gulf	377,000	13,000
Totals	437,900	15,100
Tanked in February	95,700	3,300
Runs in January	558,000	18,000
Deliveries in January—		
Rail to Texas	46,500	1,500
Pipe line to Gulf	341,000	11,000
Totals	387,500	12,500
Tanked in January	170,500	5,500
Feb. dec. total runs	24,400	
Feb. increase avg. runs		400
Feb. increase deliveries	50,400	2,600
Feb. decrease tanked	74,800	2,200

THE TEXAS COMPANY.

(Estimated.)

	Total.	Avg.
Runs in February	464,000	16,000
Deliveries in February—		
Rail from Lefebre	45,000	1,551
Rail from Eleanor	93,000	3,207
Rail from Gates (W. Dallas)	2,000	069
Totals	140,000	4,827
Tanked and piped in Feb.	324,000	11,173
Runs in January	465,000	15,000
Deliveries in January—		
Rail from Lefebre	25,000	806
Rail from Eleanor	95,000	3,064
Rail from W. Dallas	55,000	1,774
Totals	175,000	5,644
Tanked and piped in Jan.	290,000	9,356
Feb. decrease total runs	1,000	
Feb. inc. dail avg. runs		1,000
Feb. decrease deliveries	35,000	817
Feb. increase tanked	34,000	1,817

TOTAL RUNS AND DELIVERIES.

Month of February.	Runs.	Deliv.
Paririe O. & G. Co.	2,773,592	2,005,285
Gulf Pipe Line Co.	533,600	437,900
The Texas Co.	464,000	140,000
Totals	3,771,192	2,583,185

Comparisons January and February:

Put into tanks February	*1,188,007
Put into tanks January	*1,043,245
Increase in February	144,762

*Includes oil piped in case of The Texas Company.

Daily average runs February	130,041
Daily average runs January	127,027
Increase daily avg. runs February	3,014
Daily avg. deliveries February	*89,075
Daily avg. deliveries January	*93,374

*Does not include oil piped in case of The Texas Company.

MID-CONTINENT STOCKS OF CRUDE ON MARCH 1.

Prairie O. & G. Co.	33,352,054
Gulf Pipe Line Co. (Est.)	4,090,831
The Texas Co. (Est.)	2,400,000
In producers' tanks (Est.)	*7,000,000
Total	46,842,885

The Oil Well Supply Company has opened a store on the Jennings oil field with Vernon D. Tilden in charge. Since the early development of the field the Oil Well has had a store in the town of Jennings. The new branch at the field will prove a great convenience for operators.

WELL STATISTICS OKLAHOMA FIELDS

(Month of February.)

February Completions in Oklahoma numbered 149, of which 118 were producers with initial output estimated at 12,630 barrels, an average of 107 barrels to the well, 7 were gas and 24 dry. The January record was 200 completions, 171 being producers with 13,259 barrels of new oil, or 77 barrels to the well, 10 being gas and 19 dry. The Creek Nation, including the Glenn, Muskogee, Morris and Bald Hill districts, led in quantity of new production, with 6,170 barrels from 33 wells, an average of 187 barrels to the well, as compared with 4100 barrels from 35 wells in January, an average of 117 barrels to the well. Two gas wells and 7 dry holes were reported from the Creek nation in February as compared with 5 gas and 6 dry in January. Cherokee shallow sand ranked next to the Creek with 3,835 barrels of new oil from 46 wells, an average of 83 barrels to the well, as compared with 5729 barrels of new production from 84 wells in January, an average of 68 barrels to the well. One gas well and 13 dry holes were reported from this district in February as compared with 1 gas and 9 dry in January. The Cherokee deep sand is credited with 1935 barrels of new oil from 33 wells in February, an average of 59 barrels to the well, as compared with 2470 barrels from 37 wells in January, an average of 67 barrels to the well. Four gassers and 3 dry ones were reported from the Cherokee deep sand in February as compared with 2 gas and 3 dry holes in January. The Osage completed 6 producers for 690 barrels of new oil in February, an average of 115 barrels to the well as compared with 950 barrels from 14 wells, an average of 68 barrels to the well in January. One dry hole was completed in the Osage in February, but no gas wells were reported from this section of the field. One gasser and 1 dry hole were completed in the Osage in January. Cleveland reported no completions in February. On February 29 there were 115 wells drilling and 106 rigs in all districts, as compared with 138 drilling and 97 rigs on January 31. The new work on February 29 was divided as follows: Creek, 59 drilling, 76 rigs; Cherokee deep, 29 drilling, 18 rigs; Cherokee shallow, 16 drilling, 2 rigs; Osage, 6 drilling, 10 rigs; Cleveland, 5 drilling, no rigs. Following is the summary of well operations in detail.

OKLAHOMA WELL STATISTICS.

District—	—Wells Completed— Pdc.	Pdn.	Gas.	Dry.	Drlg.	Rigs.
Cherokee deep	33	1,935	4	3	29	18
" shallow	46	3,835	1	13	16	2
Creek Nation	33	6,170	2	7	59	76
Osage Nation	6	690	0	1	6	10
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	5	0
Totals	118	12630	7	24	115	106
Jan. totals	171	13259	10	19	138	97
Difference	53	629	3	5	23	9

AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF NEW WELLS.

	—Barrels.— Feb.	Jan.	Dec.
Cherokee deep sand	59	67	91
Cherokee shallow sand	83	68	89
Cherokee Nation	187	117	203
Osage Nation	115	68	158
Old Okla. (Cleveland)	0	10	20
Average all completions	107	77	125

THE CRUDE PETROLEUM MARKET

Quotations on Credit Balances as Posted By the Pipe Lines.

SOUTHEAST TEXAS AND LOUISIANA.

Sun Company.

District	Jan. 3.	Jan. 10.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 19.
Spindletop	73	70	70	70	70
Sour Lake	69	69	70	70	70
Batson, 20 and up	67	65	68	68	67
Batson, 17 and up	63	61	68	68	67
Saratoga, 20 & up	67	65	70	70	70
Humble, heavy	68	68	75	73	73
Dayton	62	60	60	60	60

Gulf Pipe Line Company.

District.	Dec. 12.	Dec. 18.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 5.
Spindletop	79	77	70	70	70
Sour Lake	79	77	70	72	72
Saratoga	75	73	70	72	71
Batson	70	68	68	68	68
Humble	77	75	70	75	73

The Texas Company.

District.	Oct. 30.	Nov. 12.	Nov. 19.	Jan. 23.	Feb. 4.
Sour Lake	84	82	79	77	75
Saratoga	80	78	75	73	71
Humble	82	80	77	75	73
Jennings	79	77	74	72	70
Shreveport	79	77	74	72	70

Above prices do not include loading, storage or other charges on oil shipped by tank car.

NORTH TEXAS.

	Dec. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 2.
Corsicana, light	$1.00	$.98	$.95
Corsicana, heavy	.70	.70	.70
Henrietta, Texas	.93	.90	.85

KANSAS AND TERRITORIES.

Prairie Oil and Gas Company.

	Feb. 11.	Mch. 9.
32 gravity and over	$0.40	$0.41
32 to 31 1-2 gravity	.37	.38
31 1-2 to 31 gravity	.34	.38
31 to 30 1-2 gravity	.31	.32
30 1-2 to 30 gravity	.28	.29
Heavy or fuel oil	.27	.28

Gulf Pipe Line Company.

	Dec. 5.
Glenn Crude	$0.35

EASTERN STATES.

Seep Purchasing Agency.

Pennsylvania	$1.78
Second sand	1.78
Tiona oil	1.78
Amber oil	1.78
Corning	1.14
Newcastle	1.22
Cabell	1.32
Butler, Ohio	1.78
North Lima	*1.04
South Lima	*.99
Indiana	*.99
South Lima	*.94
Indiana	*.94
Illinois	.68
Illinois, under 30 deg.	.60
Princeton, Ind	.68
Somerset	1.00
Ragland	.75

*Advanced 5 cents February 26.

CHANGES IN LIGHT OIL PRICES.

On March 2 the Navarro Refining Company posted a new list of prices, reducing Corsicana light crude from 98 cents to 95 cents and Henrietta oil from 90 to 85 cents. Powell crude is being sold on contract at 70 cents.

On February 26 the Seep Purchasing Agency, with headquarters at Oil City, Pa., advanced the price of North Lima (O.) crude from 99 cents to $1.04 and South Lima and Indiana from 94 to 99 cents. An advance of 5 cents in the price of the same grades was made on February 13.

TEXAS AND LOUISIANA SUMMARY

(Month of February.)

Gulf Coast production in February averaged 51,653 barrels a day and requirements 34,898 barrels a day, indicating a daily surplus of 16,755 barrels and an increase in stocks amounting to 485,884 barrels for the month. Although February was two days shorter than January the estimated output for the month just closed was 18,000 barrels in excess of the January record, being put at 1,497,950 barrels. Southeast Texas is credited with 961,500 barrels gross production, a daily average of 33,155 barrels as compared with 982,250 barrels, a daily average of 31,685 barrels in January. Louisiana's output was considerably increased by new wells at Jennings, the estimate for the month being 536,450 barrels, a daily average of 18,498 barrels, as compared with 497,700 barrels, a daily average of 16,055 barrels in January. Net movement and consumption decreased from 1,192,791 barrels in January to 1,012,066 barrels in February, a falling off of 180,725 barrels, due largely to the slump in Texas rail movement and deliveries by pipe line to Plaquemine. This decrease, with the increase in production, produced the increased surplus. Stocks on February 1 were put at 3,930,284 barrels. The February surplus of 485,884 barrels added indicates stocks on March 1 amounting to 4,416,168 barrels.

PORT MOVEMENT.

Vessel shipments of Gulf crude from Port Arthur and Sabine in February amounted to 170,303 barrels, a daily average of 5,871 barrels, as compared with 5,016 barrels a day in January. In addition to the Gulf crude, 2640 barrels of Oklahoma crude was shipped by vessel from Sabine. The shipments of refinery products by vessel during the month included 38,808 barrels by The Texas Company from Port Arthur on the steamer Terek, consigned to Amsterdam, and 19,868 barrels on the steamer Ottawa an 20,782 barrels on the Tioga by the Security Oil Company from Sabine, consigned to London.

THE CRUDE OIL MARKET.

The only change in posted prices in the Gulf region since the last report was a reduction of 1 cent on Batson oil, which was put into effect February 19 by the Sun Company, making the price 67 cents. Six months contracts at Humble, Saratoga and Sour Lake are reported at 72 1-2 cents, and sales at Jennings are reported at 65 to 70 cents.

PRODUCTION OF SOUTHEAST TEXAS ON FEBRUARY 29.

District—	Jan. 31.	Feb. 15.	Feb. 29.
Saratoga	5,900	6,300	7,240
Batson	5,200	5,200	5,400
Humble	10,100	9,400	9,450
Sour Lake	5,925	5,900	6,910
Spindletop	5,590	5,750	5,825
Dayton	150	240	260
Totals	32,865	32,790	35,085

LOUISIANA DISTRICTS.

District—	Jan. 31.	Feb. 15.	Feb. 29
Jennings	16,100	16,300	18,900
Caddo	525	625	1,095
Welsh	115	115	115
Anse la Butte	1,200	750	600
Totals	17,940	17,790	20,710

GULF COAST REGION.

District—	Jan. 31.	Feb. 15.	Feb. 29.
Southeast Texas	32,865	32,790	35,085
Louisiana	17,940	17,790	20,710
Totals	50,805	50,580	55,795

PRODUCTION OF THE GULF COAST REGION IN FEBRUARY.

SOUTHEAST TEXAS (Estimated).

District—	Jan.	Feb.
Batson	167,700	137,700
Humble	297,150	282,600
Saratoga	171,200	193,200
Sour Lake	163,300	176,900
Spindletop	178,200	165,300
Dayton	4,700	5,800
Totals	982,250	961,500
Daily average February		33,155
Daily average January		31,685

LOUISIANA (Estimated).

District—	Jan.	Feb.
Jennings	462,900	493,200
Caddo	8,900	18,850
Welsh	3,900	3,900
Anse la Butte	22,000	20,500
Totals	497,700	536,450
Daily average February		18,498
Dail average January		16,055

GULF COAST REGION.

District—	Jan.	Feb.
Southeast Texas	982,250	961,500
Louisiana	497,700	536,450
Totals	1,479,950	1,497,950
Increase in February		18,000
Daily average February		51,653
Daily avearge January		47,740

MOVEMENT SOUTHEAST TEXAS CRUDE AND REFINERY PRODUCTS.

Port Shipments.

Grade—	Jan.	Feb.
Crude	155,493	*167,663
Increase in February		12,170
Daily average February		5,781
Daily average January		5,016

*Oklahoma crude also shipped 2640 Bbls.

Refinery Products.

Grade—	Jan.	Feb.
All grades	297,340	530,531
Increase in February		233,191

SOUTHEAST TEXAS RAIL SHIPMENTS.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe.

Loading Point—	Jan.	Feb.
Saratoga	158,027	128,698
Beaumont	622	1,402
Totals	158,649	130,100
Decrease in February		28,549

Kansas City Southern.

Loading Point—	Jan.	Feb.
Beaumont	0	0

International & Great Northern.

Loading Point—	Jan.	Feb.
Trice (Texas Co.)	57,469	59,821
Increase in February		2,352

Houston, East & West Texas.

Loading Point—	Jan.	Feb.
Humble	147,213	147,919
Increase in February		706

Southern Pacific.

Loading Point—	Jan.	Feb.
Sour Lake	111,334	30,584
Gladys	305	0
Totals	111,639	30,584
Decrease in February		81,055

Total Rail Shipments.

Railroad—	Jan.	Feb.
G. C. & S. F.	158,649	130,100
K. C. S.	0	0
I. & G. N.	57,469	59,821
H. E. & W. T.	147,213	147,919
Southern Pacific	111,639	30,584
Totals	474,970	368,424
Decrease in February		106,546
Daily average February		12,704
Daily average January		15,321

Total Movement of Crude.

	Jan.	Feb.
Port Shipments	155,493	167,663
Rail shipments	474,970	368,424
Totals	630,463	536,087
Decrease in February		94,376
Daily average February		18,485
Daily average January		20,337

MOVEMENT OF LOUISIANA CRUDE.

Rail Shipments—Kansas City Southern.

Loading Point—	Jan.	Feb.
Lake Charles	106,681	100,843
Caddo	3,456	0
Totals	110,137	100,843
Decrease in February		9,294

Southern Pacific.

Loading Point—	Jan.	Feb.
Jennings	166,226	146,411
Mermentau	1,152	960
Anse la Butte	4,314	6,327
Egan	23,869	42,645
Totals	195,561	196,343
Increase in February		782

Total Rail Shipments.

Railroad—	Jan.	Feb.
K. C. S.	110,137	100,843
Southern Pacific	195,561	196,343
Totals	305,698	297,186
Decrease in February		8,512
Daily average February		10,248
Daily average January		9,861

Deliveries to Plaquemine and Bayou Teche via Pipe Line.

	Jan.	Feb.
To Plaquemine and Bayou Teche	180,850	90,851
Decrease in February		89,999
Daily average in February		3,133
Daily average in January		5,834

Total Louisiana Movement.

By—	Jan.	Feb.
Rail shipments	305,698	297,186
Plaquemine & B. Teche	180,850	90,851
Totals	486,548	388,037
Decrease in February		98,511
Daily average February		13,380
Daily average January		15,695

Net Movement Gulf Coast Crude.

	Jan.	Feb.
All shipments (gross)	1,117,011	924,124
Jennings transfers to Texas storage	104,220	92,058
Net movement	1,012,791	832,066
Decrease in February		180,725
Daily average February		28,692
Daily average January		22,671

Total Movement and Estimated Consumption.

By—	Jan.	Feb.
Rail and port shipmnts	1,012,791	832,066
Refinery consumption	150,000	150,000
Field consumption	30,000	30,000
Totals	1,192,791	1,012,066
Decrease in February		180,725
Daily average February		34,898
Daily average January		38,477

Requirements and Production Compared.

	Jan.	Feb.
Total move. and Cons.	1,192,791	1,012,066
Total production	1,479,950	1,497,950
Surplus	287,159	485,884
Daily average surplus January		9,263
Daily average surplus February		16,755

Gulf Coast Stocks of Crude March 1.

(Estimated.)

Stocks on February 1	3,930,284
Surplus in February	485,884
Stocks March 1	4,416,168

GULF COAST FIELD OPERATIONS.

There was a notable increase in field work in the Gulf Coast region in February, completions numbering 95 of which 69 were producers with 16,200 barrels initial output, an average of 235 barrels to the well, 25 were dry and 1 gas. The January record was 57 completions, 43 being producers with 8,210 barrels initial output, or 191 barrels per well, 12 being dry and 2 gas. On February 29 there were 110 wells drilling in the various districts and 38 rigs as compared with 106 drilling and 29 rigs on January 31.

JENNINGS.

Jennings, as usual, led in the item of new production, reporting 9,550 barrels from 13 wells, an average of 734

barrels to the well. Producers No. 36 on the Latreille 40 acres was the biggest well completed at Jennings during the month, starting off at 2500 barrels. Several others were credited with 1,000 barrels or more at the start, including Jennings-Heywood No. 49 on the fee simple land, west side, 1500 barrels, Producers No. 30 on the Latreille 40 acres, 1000 barrels and Jennings-Heywood No. 50 on the fee simple, 1000 barrels. On March 4, Zigler & Company's No. 1 on the Schultz subdivision, north of the new wells on the west side, came in making at the rate of 3000 to 4000 barrels of oil, with the aid of compressed air. Six of the wells completed last month in this field were dry. On February 29 there were 14 wells drilling in the Jennings district, 2 of these, the Hill and Knott No. 1 on the Coffin land, 2000 feet west of the west side development, and the Jennings-Heywood No. 52 on the Southern Oil Company tract, south of the field, being tests. Another company, the Grand Gulf, is preparing to drill on the Lormand land, in section 38, south of the Jennings-Heywood No. 52. Of the 14 wells drilling on February 29, 10 were on the west side.

HUMBLE.

Humble reported 28 completions in February, 19 being producers with 1900 barrels initial output, or 100 barrels per well, and 9 being dry. Several 250 and 300 barrel wells were completed on the Hermann and Hirsch tracts but no unusually large producers were obtained. On February 29 there were 43 wells drilling and 3 rigs compared with 41 drilling and 5 rigs on January 31.

SPINDLETOP.

Spindletop is crowding Humble in the matter of new work. The completions in February numbered 14 of which 12 were producers with initial output of 1385 barrels and 2 were dry. On the last day of the month 24 wells were drilling and 1 rig was up as compared with 16 drilling and 1 rig on January 31.

SOUR LAKE.

Sour Lake completed 9 wells in February, 8 of which were producers with 1260 barrels initial output, or 157 barrels per well, and 1 dry. The Texas Company's No. 117 on The Texas farm was the best well of the month, flowing naturally at the rate of 750 barrels at the start. On the last day of the month 3 wells were drilling and 3 rigs were up as compared with 5 drilling and 1 rig on January 31.

SARATOGA.

At Saratoga six new wells were completed, 5 being producers with 975 barrels initial output, or nearly 200 barrels per well, and 1 dry. The Britton Company's No. 10 on the Smith, Crawford & Sonfield started off at 600 barrels. The Britton Company also had unusually good luck in deepening two of its old wells to the 1490 foot sand, its No. 1 making 850 barrels of oil the first 24 hours and its No. 2 about 200 barrels. The Daley Oil Company's No. 2 when deepened, started at 400 barrels, the Batson Oil Company's No. 2 at 175 barrels and the Crude Oil Company's No. 5 at 525 barrels. Paggi Brothers No. 6 on the Teel, a new well, started at 600 barrels. On the last day of the month 4 wells were drilling and 2 rigs up as compared with 5 drilling and 2 rigs January 31.

BATSON.

Batson reported 10 completions in February, 8 being producers with 440 barrels of initial output and 2 dry. On the last day of the month 4 wells were drilling and 2 rigs were up as compared with 3 drilling and 6 rigs on January 31.

DAYTON.

Dayton completed 2 wells in February, 1 being a producer for 80 barrels of new oil and 1 dry. One well was drilling on February 29 and 3 rigs were up as compared with 3 drilling and 2 rigs January 31.

CADDO.

Caddo completed 3 wells in February, 2 being producers with 580 barrels of new oil and 1 a 10,000,000 gasser. The Caddo Gas & Oil Company's No. 7 on the Smith, came in making about 200 barrels but rapidly increased to 500 barrels, and is the best producer yet completed in this field. The depth is over 2200 feet. On March 3 the Blanchard No. 1 on the Offenhauser was completed for 50 to 100 barrels. Eleven wells were drilling and 9 rigs up on February 29 as compared with 12 drilling and 4 rigs on January 31.

ANSE LA BUTTE.

Anse la Butte again failed to score in February. Four wells were completed, only 1 of which, the Anse la Butte Le Danois Oil & Mineral Company's No. 1, showed oil. It was equipped with air and at last accounts was making 500 barrels of fluid and 30 barrels, net, of oil. The other three completions, Babb No. 2, Taber No. 1 and Bass & Lovegrove No. 1, were abandoned. Six wells were drilling on February 29 and no rigs were reported, as compared with 10 drilling and 2 rigs on January 31. The two Lake wells, Nos. 6 and 7, are making about 600 barrels a day, and up to March 1 had produced some 132,000 barrels of oil.

Following are the tables of well statistics for the month, and detailed field reports for the last half of the month:

WELLS COMPELETED IN FEBRUARY.

District—	Com.	Pdc.	Dry.	Abd.	Pdn.
Humble	28	19	9	13	1900
Spindletop	14	12	2	0	1385
Batson	10	8	2	2	440
Sour Lake	9	8	1	1	1260
Saratoga	6	5	1	3	975
Dayton	2	1	1	1	80
Jennings	19	13	6	3	9550
Caddo	3	2	*1	0	580
Anse la Butte	4	1	3	3	30
Total	95	69	26	26	16200
January record	57	43	14	32	8210
Difference	38	26	12	6	7990
Average production February wells					235
Average production January wells					191

*Gasser.

WELLS DRILLING AND RIGS.

District—	Drilling. Jan. 31.	Drilling. Feb. 29.	Rigs. Jan. 31.	Rigs. Feb. 29.	Total. Feb. 29.
Humble	41	43	5	3	46
Spindletop	16	24	1	1	25
Batson	3	4	6	2	6
Sour Lake	5	3	1	3	6
Saratoga	5	4	2	2	6
Dayton	3	1	2	3	4
Jennings	11	14	6	15	29
Caddo	12	11	4	9	20
Anse la Butte	10	6	2	0	6
Totals	106	110	29	38	148
Totals January 31					135

HUMBLE.

Ninety-Nine 29, Butler; 150 Bbls.
Farish, Agent, 2, Butler; 125 Bbls.
Eckols & Fondren 7, Eckols; 135 Bbls.
Producers 75, Landslide; 50 Bbls.
Shanklin Bros. 1, Heywood; 25 Bbls.
Hermann 31, Hermann; 250 Bbls.
Hermann 33, Hermann; 100 Bbls.
Woods & Meadows 1, Butler; dry.
Kirk-Hamil 1, Donlin; dry.
Decker & Paddock 5, Moore; 15 Bbls.
Lawrence Orr & Rock 1, Toliver; 25 Bbls.
The American Co. 2, Weed; 20 Bbls.
Producers 76, Long; dry.
Farish 10, Hirsch; 40 Bbls.
Jordan Gulley 49, Hermann; dry.
Ayers 5, Barrett; 20 Bbls.
Ed O'Neil 1, Holmes; blew out.
Completed, 17; producing 12; dry, 5. New production, 955 Bbls.

DRILLING.

Webb 4, Cherry.
Farish 6, Hirsch; shut down.
Farish 9, Hirsch; shut down.
Farish 11, Hirsch.
Farish 12, Hirsch.
Tom Ward 7, Hirsch; fishing.
Decker & Paddock 1, Adams; shut down.
Farish, Agent, 1, Butler; shut down.
Sun 41, Bailey; waiting for standard rig.
Sun 33, Westheimer; cable tools.
Sun 34, Westheimer.
Sun 39, Bailey.
Sun 42, Hargraves.
Sun 22, Moore.
Guffey 9, Barrett.
Guffey & Simms 2, Bender.
Simms 1, River lease.
Simms 14, Mason; testing.
Producers 77, Butler.
Producers 78, Millikin.
Decker & Paddock 2, Bender.
Hermann 34, Hermann.
Hermann 35, Hermann.
Harper 18, Wren.
Charpiot 1, Charpiot.
Burt-McGaffey 1, Fields.
Rucker 7, Edgar (previously reported as on Rucker).
Osborne 1, King.
Ninety-Nine 30, Wren.
Cleveland 3, Cleveland.
Shanklin 2, Heywood.
Ayers 7, Barrett; shut down.
Hermann 1, Hermann; shut down.
Hermann 2, Hermann; shut down.
Producers 65, Fant & Freund; shut down.
Producers 66, Fant & Freund; shut down.
Producers 74, Hirsch; shut down.
Burt-McGaffey 6, Stevens; shut down.
McKallip & Fondren 3, Rogers; shut down.
Rucker 1, Denman; shut down.
Sun 37, Holmes.
Moore & Mitchell 1, Butler.
Fondren 3, Fant & Freund.
Drilling, 43.

RIGS.

Hermann 36, Hermann.
Hermann 37, Hermann.
Farish & Simms 15, Mason.
Rigs, 3.

ABANDONED.

Hermann 18, Hermann; dry.
Brice & Nazro 2, Barrett; dry.
Shanklin 1, Weed; dry.
Simms & O'Neil 3, Eckols; dry.
Beatty 20, Eckols; dry.
Oyama 2, Cherry; dry.
Ed O'Neil 1, Holmes; blow out.
Abandoned, 7.

SPINDLETOP.

COMPLETED.

Guffey 33, McFaddin; 200 Bbls. (increased to 600 Bbls).
Phelps Bros. 2, San Jacinto lease; 50 Bbls.
Guffey 98, Gladys; 130 Bbls.
Lucky Strike 3, McFaddin; 200 Bbls.
Completed, 4; producing, 4. New production 580 Bbls.

DRILLING.

Sun 1, McFaddin; shut down.
Moore & Callaghan, McFaddin; shut down.
D. E. Hirshfield, McFaddin; shut down.
Wagner, Teagle, Wilson and others, block 36, Hogg-Swayne; perforating.
J. C. Wilson & Sun Co., McFaddin; shut down.
Bowles 9, block 20, Gladys; erecting standard rig (reported Feb. 19 as No. 2).
Deming and others, McFaddin.
T. C. Stribling and others 1, block 38, Hogg-Swayne; bailing.
Benkenstein and Nelson 2, Cissel lease; deepened; setting strainer (originally came in producing 50 Bbls).
Aetna Oil Co. 1, block 21, Gladys; casing set, ready to drill in.

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Unity Oil Co., Gladys flats; erecting standard rig.
Stribling, Speed and others, block 5, Gladys.
Unity 29, block 23, S. T. H.
Sunshine 5, McFaddin; shut down.
Big Five 7, McFaddin.
Big Five 8, McFaddin; set casing at 850 ft.
Big Five 9, McFaddin.
Thrasher and others, block 5, Gladys.
O. W. Myers, McFaddin, (old W. G. Park lease).
Bowles 5 and 6, McFaddin.
Guffey 34, McFaddin.
Caston & Halliday 4, block 38, Hogg-Swayne.
Guffey 99, Gladys.
Drilling, 24.

RIGS.

Lucky Strike 4, McFaddin.

DERRICKS.

Benkenstein & Nelson 2, Gladys.
Bowles 7, McFaddin.
Bowles 10, Gladys. (Reported Feb. 19 as No. 3).

NOTES.

The Lucky Strike Oil Company of Beaumont has been incorporated and has taken over the wells and leases of T. H. Bass, Mally Eastham and C. A. Abercrombie, carried in these columns as T. H. Bass and others in past issues. Messrs. Bass, Eastham and Abercrombie are directors of the new company, which has no connection with the concern of the same name operating at Humble.

The Unity Oil Company has purchased the holdings of the Kathleen Oil Company (Jno. W. Henderson and others) being a tract about 600 by 300 feet in the N. E. corner of the Chaison lease. The price is not given out. The land has on it three producing wells making about 100 barrels and one dry hole.

SARATOGA.

COMPLETED.

Paggi 6, Teel; 400 Bbls.
Britton 10, Smith, Crawford & Sonfield; 400 Bbls (Reported issue Feb. 19 as No. 8).
Cotton 3, Cotton 3-4-acre; 60 Bbls.
Rio Bravo 245, Rio Bravo; salt water.
Completions, 4; producing, 3; dry, 1.
New production, 860 Bbls.

DRILLING.

Santa Fe 18, Santa Fe.
Guffey 4, Strip 4; Hopkins.
Tarver 3, Kirby Strip.
Peerless 2, McShane; waiting for standard rig.
Drilling, 4.

RIGS.

Sun 40, Kirby.
Rio Bravo 246, Rio Bravo.
Rigs, 2.

DRILLED DEEPER.

Britton 1, Smith, Crawford & Sonfield; 600 Bbls.
Daley O. Co. No. 5; 350 Bbls.
Batson Oil Co. No. 2, Saratoga Petroleum Co. strip; 175 Bbls.
Rio Bravo 233, Rio Bravo; salt water.
Sun 39, Hooks; 75 Bbls.
Crude Oil Co. No. 5, Kirby; 525 Bbls.
Britton 2, Smith, Crawford & Sonfield; 150 Bbls.

BATSON.

COMPLETED.

Guffey 78, Wing; 175 Bbls.
Guffey 72, Wing; 150 Bbls.
Ed McGoldrick, Paraffine 30 acres; 15 Bbls.
Reliance 4, Heywood; 10 Bbls.
Meehan 3, Mary Ellen; 10 Bbls.
Allison 5, Colorado; salt water.
Haynie & Wafford 2, Kirk-Hamil; 35 Bbls.
W. S. Browning 8, Thaxton; 20 Bbls.
Completed, 8; producing, 7; dry, 1. New production 415 Bbls.

DRILLING.

Guffey 77, Wing.
Paraffine Oil Co., Green farm.
Edwards-Hefley 2, Milhome.
Denman 1, Thrasher.
Drilling, 4.

RIGS.

Cubberly 2, Milhome.
Browning 9, State Land.
Rigs, 2.

DERRICKS.

Meehan 4, Mary Ellen.
W. S. Browning, Thaxton.
Reliance 5, Oriole.
Guffey 8, Marshall.
Derricks, 4.

LOCATIONS.

Guffey 9, 10 and 12, Marshall.

ABANDONED.

Cubberly 1, strip 6, Milhome.

SOUR LAKE.

COMPLETED.

Texas 115, Texas; 200 Bbls.
Texas 117, Texas; 750 Bbls.
Texas 118, Texas; 150 Bbls.
Gordon & Bowser 4, Cannon; 20 Bbls.
Young 18, Unity; 50 Bbls.
Chappell & Drake 1, Wirt Davis; 20 Bbls.
Completed, 6; producing, 6. New production, 1190 Bbls.

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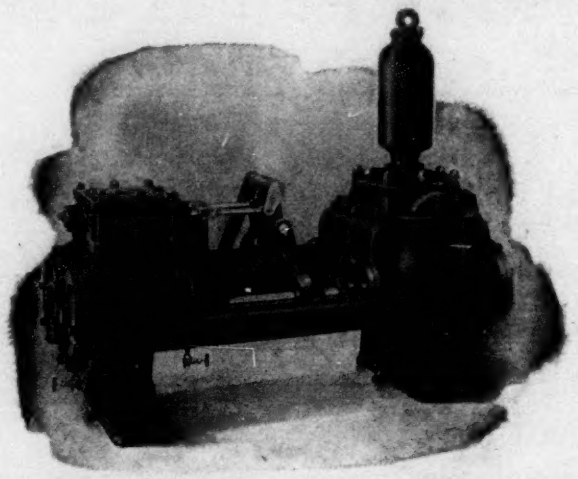

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Chappell & Drake 2, Wirt Davis.
Edna 1, Jackson.
Drilling, 3.

RIGS.

Texas 120, Texas.
Heidner & Hart 4, Cannon.
Hardin County 4, Oliver.
Rigs, 3.

DAYTON.

COMPLETED.

None.

DRILLING.

Dayton 1, Sec. 125; shut down.
Drilling, 1.

RIGS.

Andrews & Fox 4, Sec. 125.
Sun 18, West Liberty.
Sun 21, West Liberty 10 acres.
Rigs, 3.

CORSICANA.

COMPLETED.

T. P. Kerr 6, Kerr; 5 Bbls.
T. P. Kerr 7, Kerr; 5 Bbls.
Completed, 2; producing, 2. New production, 10 Bbls.

DRILLING.

None.

POWELL.

COMPLETED.

Cox 4, Belle White; 4 Bbls.
Peck & Thompson 13, M. E. Ward; 8 Bbls.
Completed, 2; producing, 2. New production 12 Bbls.

DRILLING.

Witherspoon 1, Burke.

ABANDONED.

Ferris 4, Jackson.

HENRIETTA.

COMPLETED.

None.

DRILLING.

Clayco 4, Lochridge.
Clayco 5, Lochridge.
Hunt & Joyce 1, Hunt & Joyce.
Navarro 1, Smyers, 1500 feet.
Producers 1, Byers, 800 feet.
Sun 1, Landrum, 900 feet.

JENNINGS.

COMPLETED.

Producers 31, Latreille 40 acres; 300 Bbls.
Producers 34, Latreille 40 acres; salt water.
J. H. O. S. 47, Fee Simple; salt water.
Arlington 2, Latreille 40 acres; 300 Bbls.
Mattison 4, Guerney acre; 300 Bbls.
Heywood Oil Co. 2, Acadia, west side; 500 Bbls.
J. H. O. S. 50, Fee Simple; 1000 Bbls.
Mattison 3, Acadia 1 1-2 acres, west side; 500 Bbls.
C. D. Hill 5, Clement; salt water.
C. O. & M. 34, Fee Simple; 400 Bbls (reported Feb. 19 as No. 35).
Producers 36, Latreille 40 acres; 2500 Bbls.
Producers 1, Clement; dry.
Producers 3, Clement, dry.
Bass 2, Eunice-Crowley; 250 Bbls.
Completed, 14; producing, 9; dry, 5. New production 6050 Bbls.

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J. H. O. S. 52, Southern.
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Duson, Lyons & Hincy 1, Shultz.
Producers 1, Eunice-Crowley.
McFarland 1, McFarland.
Hill & Knott 1, Coffin.
Heywood Oil Co. 3, Acadia, west side.
Heywood Oil Co. 4, Acadia, west side.
Noble 3, Euince-Crowley, west side.
Producers 29, Latreille 40 acres.
Zigler & Co. 1, Schultz, west side.
Producers 35, Latreille 40 acres.
C. O. & M. Co. 27, Fee Simple.
Drilling, 14.

RIGS.

J. H. O. S. 54, Fee Simple.
Jennings Oil Co. 13, Clement.
Mattison 5, Acadia 1 1-2 acres, west side.
Producers 1, McFarland.
Harry Oil Co. 3, Vallee.
Zigler & Co. 2, Shultz.
Zigler-Banks-Mattison 1, Tischel.
Zigler & Co. 1, Lane.
Noble 4, Eunice-Crowley.
Producers 37, 38, 39 and 40, Latreille 40 acres.
Duson-Lyons 1, McFarland.
C. O. & M. Co. 36, Fee Simple.
Rigs, 15.

ABANDONED.

Evangeline 8, Arnaudet.
Producers 1 and 3, Clement.
Abandoned, 3.

NOTE.

Zigler & Co. 1, on the Schultz, west side of field came in March 4 producing with air about 3000 Bbls. No water.

CADDO.

COMPLETED.

Caddo Gas & Oil 7, Smith; 500 Bbls.

DRILLING.

Richardson 2, Mayfield.
Producers 1, Evans (reported as No. 2 issue Feb. 5th).
Producers 1, Homestead.
Caddo Gas & Oil 8, Offenhauser.
Richardson 2, Pitts.
Townsite 1, Richardson.
Producers 2, Heilperin and Liebman.
Daniel & Alday 1, Wadkins.
Big Four 2, Guy.
Blanchard 1, Offenhauser.
Richardson 1, Pitts.
Drilling, 11.

RIGS.

Producers 2, Black Bayou.
Caddo Gas & Oil 5, Smith.
Caddo Gas & Oil 6, Smith.
Benedum & Trees 1, S. W. Cor. S. W. 1-4 S. W. 1-4 Sec. 12.
Benedum & Trees 2, N. W. 1-4 of S. W. 1-4 Sec. 33.
Benedum & Trees 3, S. E. 1-4 of N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 11.
Texla 3, Heilperin & Liebman.
Blanchard 2, Offenhauser.
Richardson 3, Mayfield.
Rigs, 9.

NOTE.

Richardson & Hughes wells Nos. 1 and 2 now known as Richardson 1 and 2.

ANSE LA BUTTE.

COMPLETED.

Anse la Butte O. & M. 1, Begnaud; 300 barrels fluid, 30 barrels net oil, with compressed air. Carried in former reports as No. 4.

H. B. O. C. & Guffey 2, Babb; 4 inch stuck at 1900 feet, pipe parted and hole abandoned.

B. C. Taber 1, Patin; dry and abandoned at 2170 feet.

Bass & Lovegrove 1, Guedry; dry and abandoned at 2100 feet.

Completed, 4; producing, 1; dry, 3. New production. 30 Bbls.

DRILLING.

Lake 8; 1963 feet in rock.
Grow 1; 2070 feet in rock.
H. B. O. C. 1, Patin; shut down at 1900 feet.
H. B. O. C. & Guffey 2, La. Pet.; in hard shale at 1840 feet; no showing of oil.
H. B. O. C. & Guffey 1, Hebert; twisted off in rock at 2110 feet; fishing.
H. B. O. C. 12, Pourceaux; testing.
Drilling, 6.

DERRICKS.

H. B. O. C. 1, Alcee Melancon.
Guffey 2, Hebert.
Robert Martin 1, R. Martin fee simple.
Moresi Brothers, Pourceaux.
Deborah Oil Company 1, Guedry.
H. B. O. C. 2, Patin.
Derricks, 6.

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NOTES.

The Breaux Bridge Lumber Company is preparing to deepen the old New York Oil Company test on the Rose Plantation, 4000 feet south of the proven field.

A. M. Martin is moving his old derrick out of the swamp and will drill on his fee simple.

Moresi Bros. have a derrick up over their old hole on the Breaux land.

Lake No. 2 was deepened but failed to show the pay sand found in Nos. 6 and 7. The hole was plugged at bottom of old screen and the well will be pumped as before.

The Lake No. 6 and No. 7 are making about 600 barrels net per day. Up to March 1 they had produced about 132,000 barrels of oil.

Rail shipments of Anse la Butte crude via the Southern Pacific in February amounted to 3400 barrels.

Heywood Bros. Oil Corporation No. 10 and No. 11 are pumping about 45 barrels daily.

SAN ANTONIO-MISSION FIELD.

Medina No. 1 across the road from the Mission Company's wells was shot at 983 feet, and failed to develop any oil. Walsh No. 3 on the Columbia Live stock land, one-half mile east of Josey & Hamill's No. 1, is shut down after a test at 365 feet. Mission No. 5 is drilling on the Columbia Live stock farm. Medina No. 2, on the north side of the creek across the road from the Mission No. 3 is drilling. Kearny No. 2 on the Howard, north of Kearny No. 1, which is a gasser, is also drilling. The record of the field to date is as follows: Mission No. 2 and No. 3, producing at intervals. The No. 3 is being pumped steadily and is said to be producing about 60 barrels a day. Walsh No. 1, across the creek from the Mission wells, is pumping about 30 barrels a day. Mission No. 1, drilled to 1030 feet, and probably good for 2 barrels, but not being operated. Superior No. 1, drilled to 1400 feet and No. 2 to 1125 feet, both show oil but are not being operated. Josey & Hamill No.1, on the Columbia Live Stock land, sulphur water at 1238 feet. Josey & Hamill No. 2 on same land dry at 1100 feet. Josey & Hamill No. 3 on the Guergin, dry at 1200 feet. Walsh No . 2 on the Frank Walsh land, 250 feet east of Walsh No. 1, was bailing at last account. The Mission Company is disposing of its oil in San Antonio, hauling it to the city in tank wagons.

PIEDRAS PINTAS.

Practically nothing has been done in the Piedras Pintas, Duval County field, in the last month. Pending the outcome of the law suit between the Lawson & Cleary interests they are doing no new work. A receiver is in charge of the property. George Karsch has been running the only drilling rig in the field, on the Jourdan Campbell No. 1. This well is down 1100 feet and work on it has been discontinued awaiting orders. No oil has been developed to date. Karsch & Wren have taken over the old Ada well and four acre lease and are deepening the hole. The well is now down 600 feet and is being cleaned preparatory to setting casing.

WILDCAT NOTES.

The Sun Company has quit at 1800 feet in the test on the Jesse Devore league, north of Devers in Liberty County. Nothing doing.

Brown Bros., have completed the test at Alexandria, La., at a depth of 2600 feet. No oil.

The Little Johnny Oil Company test on the Hebert land near the dynamite factory, west of Beaumont, was a salt water well at 1500 feet. The casing will be pulled and the hole abandoned.

The second test by the Higgins Oil & Fuel Company at Edgerly was a salt water well at 1800 feet. The location was 400 feet north of the first test. A third test has been started 1,000 feet south of the first hole.

The Flat Fork Company's test between Center and Tenoha, Tex., has been abandoned at 1770 feet. Another hole may be drilled.

The Simms & Farish test at Goose Creek is down 2500 feet, and the pipe is stuck. Looks as if the hole may be abandoned.

At Standifer, the Griffith test is down 1656 feet.

Efforts to get the bailer out of the Blue Ridge well have proved unsuccessful, and preparations are being made to start another hole.

Gas was struck at a depth of 1535 feet in the artesian well being bored for the city of Victoria, Tex. It is reported that the formations encountered in the well indicate that oil may be found and the hole will be deepened. Sulphur and salt water have been encountered. The gas burns in a flame three feet high.

It is reported that several gas pockets have been struck in the test on Bayou Cocodrie, La., about 20 miles west of Bunkie. The Cheneyville Oil Company is sinking the well.

A press dispatch reports the finding of oil in a test well at Rising Star, near the line of Brown and Eastland counties in central Texas. No particulars are forthcoming, and no confirmation of the report has been received.

INCORPORATED.

Texas.

Lucky Strike Oil Company of Beaumont, capital stock $10,000; incorporators T. H. Bass, J. M. Eastham, C. A. Abercrombie.

Hope Oil Company of Beaumont, incorporated with $30,000 capital stock by S. W. Pipkin, C. A. Rhader, and W. G. Taliaferro.

Gust C. Warnecke (Incorporated) of Houston: capital stock, $30,000. Purpose manufacture of supplies for artesian, oil and other wells. Incorporators, Mrs. Evelyn C. Warnecke, J. M. Simmons, J. F. Wolters.

Halbert Oil Company of Center, incorporated with $20,000 capital stock to drill for oil; Dr. B. G. Swearingen, president; J. S. Matlock, vice-president; John McClendon, secretary, and Jeff Hicks, treasurer.

Louisiana.

Ismerie Oil Company of Jennings, organized with $200,000 capital stock to develop oil land; Eugene Houssiere, president; L. L Lyons, secretary.

Grand Gulf Oil Company of Jennings, capital $100,000; incorporated by A. K. Riley, president, J. N. Bruck, vice-president, G. A. Hohensee, secretary and treasurer and J. R. Buchanan, field manager. Property consists of leases northwest and south of the Jennings field.

Oklahoma.

Clover Leaf Oil Company of Red Rock, incorporated with $150,000 capital stock by R. M. Bransur, A. Lydick, F. B. Ways and others.

Maud Jones Oil Company of Muskogee, incorporated with $50,000 capital stock by L. B. Lylea, George W. Grove and William D. Ford.

Cobels Oil Company of Muskogee, incorporated with $25,000 capital stock by W. W. Cornelius, Hal Belford, and Fred A. Lain.

Katherine Oil Company of Chelsea, incorporated with $25,000 capital stock by Hugh Trenwell of Chelsea, M. Copp and K. P. Copp, both of Nowata, Okla.

Five Tribes Oil & Gas Company of Muskogee, incorporated with $25,000 capital stock by Hal Belford, F. O. Land and A. L. Belford.

Jim Crow Oil Company of Oklahoma City, incorporated with $20,000 capital stock by E. H. Campbell, R. J. Hill and C. H. Donohoe.

La Porte Oil & Gas Company of Okmulgee, incorporated with $30,000 capital stock by E. E. Andrews of Okmulgee, P. S .Halleysmith and J. N. Stanford, both of Independence, Kan.

Missouri.

Ustick Oil & Mining Company, 3845 Laclede avenue, St. Louis, incorporated with $20,000 capital stock, will produce crude petroleum; president, E. T. Ustick.

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Oil Investors' Journal

Sixth Year.

HOLLAND S. REAVIS, Editor.
BURTON E. NEWCOMB, Business Manager.

Published on the Fifth and Nineteenth of Each Month.

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Kiefer, Okla.—M. O. Stephenson.

Okmulgee, Okla.—Postoffice Book Store.

Independence, Kan.—Carl Leon News Stand.

New York City.—E. Steiger & Co., 25 Park Place.

Chicago, Ill.—Postoffice News Company, 176 Dearborn Street.

MORE DIME-NOVEL DOPE FROM SHREVEPORT.

It appears that the vaporist on the Shreveport Times whose recent dime-novel writeup of the Caddo oil and gas field was commented upon in these columns two weeks ago is taking himself seriously. In the Times of February 23 he filled a page with what was evidently intended to be a boost for Caddo and a roast for the Oil Investors' Journal. The general tenor of the story may easily be divined from the seven-column headline: "Caddo Oil Field Largest in the World: Every Well Produces Gas or Petroleum." Here are some gems from the page spread:

There are several large corporations interested in Caddo, one of them—the Standard Oil Company—whose mission seems to be to smother the field. Strange, it may seem, but it is a fact, that, every one of the best producers has developed some defect immediately after it was brought in. The Guffey Oil Company, an offspring of the Standard, has large interests in the field, but has done but little in the way of production or development.

This leads many to believe the Standard is trying to kill the field. And, too, this is partly borne out by the attitude of the Oil Investors' Journal a Standard Oil subsidized organ, which never loses an opportunity to say something disparaging about the Caddo field.

That hurtful influences are operating in and against the Caddo field there is no doubt, and no interest would be better served if the field "played out" than the Standard Oil Company.

* * * * * * * *

The word "silence" explains the situation rather fully in the Caddo oil field. The independent operators know they are opposed by some powerful influence, and whether they know it, they will not say what it is. Not one of them is willing to be quoted. Everything is strictly "gumshoe," as one can not even learn the depth of the best producers.

There you are! Standard Oil Company and Oil Investors' Journal hand in hand, bent on smothering the field. Seems a foolish plot when everybody knows that all the workmen in the Caddo district couldn't smother one of several gas wells which went wild there. But you can't fool Old Sleuth on the Times. Please note, also, the veiled intimation that some one has been tinkering with the wells. This recalls the story that went the rounds in the daily press in 1903 to the effect that the Standard had secretly constructed a subterranean pipe line from the Gulf of Mexico to the Spindletop oil field and was ruining the Spindletop wells by pumping immense quantites of sea water into the oil sand.

Wow! Take that, Guffey Company! How dare you have interests at Caddo and not develop them? Speak up or stand convicted of being a party to the dastardly plot already laid bare! The Standard itself—the Oil Investors' Journal, "subsidized organ of the Standard"—the Guffey Oil Company, "Offspring of the Standard,"—cold-bloodedly, deliberately and with malice aforethought crushing "the largest oil field in the world" in its very infancy! Horrible! Too horrible for words! Police! Murder! Infanticide! B. S.! Help!

But the worst is yet to come. The "independent" operators are cowed! Literally dehorned, altered and unmanned. "Opposed by some powerful influence, and whether they know it, they will not say what it is." Frightful! A regular Siberia! Poor operators! Afraid to speak their own names. Afraid to look to right or left. Afraid, even, to think! Help, Humane Society! Help!

Toward the last we get a ray of light. "Not one of them is willing to be quoted." Here the operators begin to show signs of human intelligence. They know their man. What a romance he could weave if they gave him just one word. What a book he could write if they unwarily let slip a sentence! Wise, though oppressed and affrighted operators!

And everything is strictly "gumshoe!" The whole field a seething caldron of mystery and conspiracy. Oil foaming and fuming, boiling and writhing in its efforts to burst forth and spray the very clouds, if not the stars and moon. But stayed by the iron hand of the Standard, and its trusty vassal, the Oil Investors' Journal!

Discovered!

If we didn't call the turn when we said that this Shreveport writer ought to be giving us a new series of Old Cap Collier yellow-backs instead of wasting a highly-developed imagination in daily newspaper work we hope to choke.

AN ENGLISH AUTHORITY ON THE USE OF LIQUID FUEL IN THE NAVY.

England's 34-knot, oil-burning torpedo boat destroyers, the fastest war craft in the world, set an example which cannot go unheeded by the United States. The greater efficiency and speed achieved with liquid fuel as compared with coal compelled the recognition of oil by the British authorities, and as soon as a satisfactory system of applying this ideal fuel to naval use had been perfected the installation of oil-burning furnaces on all destroyers was ordered. This in face of the manifest difficulty and expense attached to procuring an adequate supply of oil. The United States, with a greater production of petroleum than any other nation, should have taken the lead in demonstrating to the world the undeniable advantages of liquid fuel in the navy. There is not the slightest doubt that this government will some day make wider use of oil for its war craft than any other country. But the fact remains that England has set the pace, and this is not to the credit of our own navy department.

This subject is of vast importance not only to the welfare of the entire country, but to the oil industry. The Oil Investors' Journal is glad to publish the following letter from Mr. J. J. Kermode, of Liverpool, designer of the system of oil burning as applied in the British navy, who must be considered a foremost authority, and whose remarks, therefore, should be most carefully considered by the public, by the naval authorities and by those engaged in the oil industry:

"Imperial Chambers, 62, Dale Street, Liverpool, February 11th, 1908.

"The Editor, 'Oil Investors' Journal,' Beaumont, Texas, U. S. A.

"Sir,—In the issue of your Journal dated January 19th you quoted some portion of a letter which I recently communicated to 'The Petroleum Review' of London, and it may interest many of the readers of your Journal to learn that the problem of the adoption of liquid fuel for use of war ships has been satisfactorily and completely solved, that is to say—full power can easily be obtained without smoke.

"When it is considered that the range of action of a war ship can be nearly doubled without altering her displacement if liquid fuel takes the place of coal and further that the fire-room personnel can be reduced by 80 per cent, and these could be added to the fighting strength, the ship can steam without showing smoke, (a most important thing in war time) the boilers are always in a state of the highest possible efficiency on the furnace side, as there is neither soot or ash to reckon with, when it is considered that the full boiler power is always available for continuous full speed without the need for burning down and cleaning fires as in the case when coal is used and from this circumstance alone there is loss of power every four hours (at the change of the watch), when it is considered that the double bottom can be made available for the reception of liquid fuel, that the stocking is automatic, the ease with which oil fuel can be bunkered in port or at sea, its importance for naval

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needs should engage the serious attention of all Naval Boards.

"An extended series of tests for determining the relative value of coal and oil fuel for naval purposes were conducted and completed by the U. S. Naval Bureau of Steam Engineering during the incumbency of Rear-Admiral George W. Melville as Chief, and subsequently a most valuable report was prepared on the accession to office of Real-Amiral C. W. Rae the present chief. This report a copy of which sent to me by the U. S. Naval Bureau contains a great deal of valuable data, but it also shows that no one of the series of tests undertaken were conducted on proper lines, and in some cases at least, the several inventors or firms who were engaged to demonstrate the success of their various appliances and methods apparently lacked a full knowledge of naval needs. Few who are not actually engaged in naval engineering know the high performance which is exacted from a naval boiler and the lack of special knowledge and a special training in the handling of warship machinery no doubt contributed very much to the non-success of the several results obtained during the tests referred to.

"I have been actively engaged in naval construction the best part of my life and know the precise needs of every type of war ship and it was left for me to solve this problem for the British Admiralty with the result that all torpedo boat destroyers now building, projected or recently put into commission are all oil burners using the Kermode System.

"The importance of increasing the range of action of a torpedo boat or other war vessel and at the same time rendering the vessel difficult to detect by reason of smokeless combustion has determined the British Admiralty in favour of oil fuel and all vessels of whatever type will ultimately be arranged to burn oil fuel.

"The factor of cost of oil fuel has hitherto been a barrier to its adoption on this side for steam shipping and for a multitude of industrial purposes, and when the price of oil delivered in any port of the United Kingdom is such as to permit of its adoption, there will be a considerable demand for the commodity.

"Twice prior to 1902 the responsible officials of the British Admiralty brought in adverse reports concerning the use of oil fuel for naval needs, and I think I am correct in stating that about the same time the same thing occurred in the United States.

"Up to 1902 not more than half power could be obtained on a British torpedo boat with oil fuel and even then this was attended with dense smoke and flames.

"During the series of tests which I conducted on behalf of my firm at the instance of the British Admiralty in the summer of 1902 we easily obtained perfect smokeless combustion and exceeded the full power by 15 per cent. This series of tests served to determine every factor which governs designs, and the building and equipping of oil fired war ships is now a branch of British Industry.

"On this side we are without oil wells, nevertheless the importance of oil fuel for naval needs is so fully recognized by the British Admiralty that it has an important and significant meaning in our building program.

"How much more important the question must be to a maritime nation possessing an important navy and at the same time possessing inexhaustible oil fields needs no comment.

"A complete equipment for burning oil fuel on a war ship would dissolve many difficulties. Instead of shoveling coal, men would simply govern the oil jets, the work would be easy for one man to attend to the needs of several thousand horse power, the fires would be under perfect control, even steaming would be assured at all times, the efficiency of the boiler would not diminish throughout a long voyage, the fire room would be as clean as the engine room, the number of ships might be doubled or thereabout without adding a unit to the personnel. These are possibilities which the experts who attended the British Naval tests conducted by me satisfied themselves as capable of realization.

"Weight for weight, oil fuel will accomplish fully 75 per cent more than coal, and a full head of steam can be generated on a Destroyer in 12 minutes from the moment of lighting fires.

"The bunkering of a fleet expeditiously is a vital matter and it usually takes 35 men 2 1-2 hours to put 80 tons of coal on board a steamer in a river or roadstead from lighters, whilst in the case of oil fuel, 300 tons can be put on board in one hour cleanly and silently by steam pump.

"The initial difficulties have been over come, and the future is pregnant with confidence.

"It is scarcely necessary for me to emphasize the importance of this subject to our American cousins.

"Yours faithfully,
"J. J. KERMODE,
"M. I. Mech. E., M. S. M., F. R. Met. Soc."

Captain A. F. Lucas has been in Houma, La., this week and it is reported that he is preparing to drill for oil near that place. He has always contended that oil would be developed in Terrebonne parish.

News has been received at Beaumont of the death of F. M. Ross, of Pittsburg, Pa., under whose direction the telephone and telegraph lines of the Gulf Pipe Line Company from Tulsa to the Gulf Coast were constructed last year. Mr. Ross was superintendent of tank cars for the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company with headquarters at Pittsburg at the time of his death.

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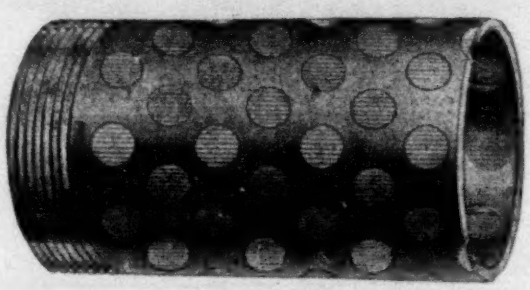

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SHIPMENTS OF OIL FROM PORT ARTHUR

DATE	RIG	NAME OF VESSEL	LOADED BY	CONSIGNEE	DESTINATION	GRADE	GULF CRD.	RF'D BBLS.
Feb.								
15	Barge	Spindletop	The Texas Co.	The Texas Co.	Long Reach Tx	Refined		4,149
17	Ss.	Larimer	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Bayonne, N. J.	Crude	7,298	
17	"	"	"	"	"	Refined		27,040
17	"	"	"	"	"	Asphalt		595
18	"	J. M. Guffey	"	"	Baltimore, Md.	"		18,847
18	Barge	Conemaugh	"	"	J'cksonv'le, Fla	"		15,890
20	Ss.	Ottawa	"	For orders	Queenstown	"		002
20	"	"	"	"	"	Crude	7,558	
21	Barge	† Gusher	H. O. & F. Co.	Guyton & Co.	Galveston	"	3,622	
22	"	Allegheny	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Gretna, La.	Refined		4,381
22	Ss.	Wadsworth	The Texas Co.	The Texas Co.	Manchester	"		21,632
24	Barge	Gusher	Gulf Ref'g Co.	For orders	Docks	Crude	5,275	
26	Ss.	Coniston	The Texas Co.	"	Liverpool, Eng.	Refined		325
27	Barge	Harry Morse	"	The Texas Co.	Del. Riv. Sta.	"		10,468
27	Ss.	Winifred	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Gibson's Pt. Pa	Crude	17,735	
27	"	"	"	"	"	Refined		3,089
27	Barge	Mingo	"	"	J'cksonv'le, Fla	"		4,106
28	Ss.	Northwest'n	The Texas Co.	Standard Oil	New York	Bunker	1,726	
28	Barge	Spindletop	"	The Texas Co.	Long Reach	Refined		3,515
29	Ss.	Northtown	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Bayonne, N. J.	"		22,391
29	"	Coniston	"	For orders	Liverpool, Eng.	Asphalt		715
							43,214	137,145
Miscellaneous dock deliveries by the Gulf Refining Co. to bunkers, tugs and barges, Crude							7,278	
Miscellaneous dock deliveries by The Texas Company to tugs and barges, Crude							025	
For Last Half of February							50,517	137,145
For First Half of February (Itemized in last issue)							73,615	205,189
Total Barrels for Month of February							124,132	342,334

†Loaded at Beaumont Docks.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL FROM SABINE

DATE	RIG	NAME OF VESSEL	LOADED BY	CONSIGNEE	DESTINATION	GRADE	GULF CRD.	RF'D BBLS.
Feb.								
20	Ss.	Ottawa	Security Oil Co.	For Orders	London, Eng.	Gas Oil		19,869
20	"	Florida	"	Standard O. Co.	New York	"		11,782
20	Barge	Dallas	"	"	"	Refined		12,111
23	Ss.	Toledo	Sun P. L. Co.	Sun Co.	Marcus Hook	Crude		21,010
26	"	Tioga	Security Oil Co.	For Orders	London, Eng.	Gas Oil		20,782
29	"	Northwest'n	"	Standard O. Co.	New York	Refined		22,819
								108,373
Miscellaneous dock deliveries by the Higgins O. & F. Co. to tugs and barges Crude							*1,132	
For Last Half of February							1,132	108,373
For First Half of February (Itemized in last issue)							45,039	79,824
Total Barrels for Month of February							46,171	188,197

*Oklahoma Crude

NEW GUFFEY TANKER, OKLAHOMA, THE LARGEST AMERICAN BUILT VESSEL OF ITS CLASS, SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED.

At seven minutes past noon on February 29 the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company's new tank steamer, Oklahoma, largest vessel of its class ever built in America, slid down the ways at the New York Shipbuilding Company's yards at Camden, N. J., and was successfully launched. Miss Mildred Fessenden Taber, daughter of George H. Taber, general manager of the Gulf Refining Company and of the Marine Department of the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company broke the bottle of wine and christened the big tanker a few moments before the vessel was released from the ways. The successful launching followed a successful lunching, both being participated in by a large party of invited guests in addition to the officials of the Guffey Company who were present.

The Oklahoma is built of steel and has a cargo capacity of 60,000 barrels of oil. Her length over all is 441 feet, between perpendiculars 425 feet, breadth 55 feet, depth 30 feet, mean draft 23 feet 6 inches, gross tonnage about 5,800. She will be used in carrying the products of the Gulf Refinery at Port Arthur, Tex., largest independent oil refinery in the United States, to northern Atlantic coast and European points. It is announced that she will make her initial trip to Port Arthur about April 1. The Guffey Company already has a large fleet of modern tankers in service, including the J. M. Guffey, the Larimer and the Ligonier, and a number of steel barges.

A full description of the Oklahoma was published in the Oil Investors' Journal at the time the contract was let for her construction, last summer.

THE TEXAS SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS LOWER COURTS IN WATERS PIERCE CASE.

The Supreme Court of Texas, sitting at Austin, on February 26 gave its decisions in both the main ouster and penalty suit and the receivership case of the Waters Pierce Oil Company, refusing to grant writs of certiorari, which action means that the judgments of the district court and the court of appeals will stand in so far as state tribunals are concerned. The Third Court of Civil Appeals, which affirmed the verdict in the district court, ordering that the company's permit to do business in Texas be canceled and imposing penalties of $1,623,900, has signified its willingness to allow a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States in the main ouster and penalty case, but not in the receivership case. The receivership case is already in the United States Supreme Court on a writ of error from the Federal Court of Appeals, and a hearing in this matter has been set for April 16, at Washington. The appointment of Robert J. Eckhardt by the Texas District Court has been sustained by all the lower courts, but pending action by the United States Supreme Court Federal Receiver C. B. Dorchester will continue to administer the Waters Pierce business in Texas.

THE TEXAS COMPANY
Stock Subscription Notice

The Texas Company, with an authorized capital stock of $12,000,000, has issued and outstanding $10,000,000 par value of its stock. It has decided to issue $1,000,000 par value of its unissued stock.

This $1,000,000 of stock has all been underwritten by Harvey Fisk & Sons, bankers of New York City, but it has been arranged by The Texas Company with the underwriters to allow the undersigned to offer a portion of this $1,000,000 issue for subscription by the citizens of the State of Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana, where the principal activities of the company are located.

The Texas Company desires to interest and identify a larger number of the citizens of the States above named with its business, and with this end in view we are prepared to offer them an opportunity to subscribe for a limited amount of this stock upon terms that we deem decidedly advantageous to the subscriber.

We have no hesitancy in recommending this stock as a safe and profitable investment. The right is reserved to limit, reduce or reject all or any part of all subscriptions offered, in which case the cash payment made on the reduced or rejected part of subscriptions will be promptly returned to the subscriber.

Full information as to this stock and the terms and conditions upon which it is offered for subscription may be had by applying in person or by letter to the undersigned.

Subscription blanks containing the terms and conditions of subscription may also be had by calling at the First National Bank, Houston, Texas; the American Exchange National Bank, Dallas, Texas; the First National Bank, Beaumont, Texas; the Bank of Commerce, Tulsa, Okla., or the Hibernia Bank and Trust Company, New Orleans, La.

Subscriptions must be received by the undersigned, together with the first partial payment thereon, not later than March 24th, 1908.

All subscriptions should be mailed promptly to the undersigned.

THE TEXAS COMPANY
By R. E. BROOKS, Treasurer.

Houston, Texas, February 20th, 1908.

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SANTA FE MUST SURRENDER UNION TANK LINE CARS.

Judge Calhoun of the Fifty-third District Court, sitting at Austin, on March 2 ruled that the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad must turn over to Guy Collett, receiver of the Standard Oil Company and Union Tank Line Company in Texas, the 19 cars of the Union Tank Line Company which are now held by the railroad. These cars were in service between Independence, Kan., and points on the Santa Fe in Texas, engaged in the transportation of residuum from the Neodesha refinery of the Standard for use as fuel on Santa Fe locomotives.

THE TANK STRAPPER'S COLUMN.

A New York paper publishes a cable from Berlin in which it is stated that "Baron von Sedlitz has made a study of the petroleum industry and announces that the Imperial Government by establishing a monopoly in petroleum can clear from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 annually." If the Baron has been correctly named and quoted in the dispatch he must be related to that old friend of our childhood, Colonel Sedlitz Powder. The Colonel was something of a foamer himself.

On second thought it occurs to us that perhaps Baron von Sedlitz is preparing to float something. If so he has a valuable and efficient press agent.

Ab Moore has turned up after a mysterious absence of two weeks. It is reported on reliable authority that he was in Houston and that he spent the time practising some new shots on a pool table which he smuggled into his room at the Brazos. There is also a horrible rumor to the effect that he is preparing to work in a rubber-filled cue ball in the coming tournament at the Crosby when the Silent Wiz will meet all-comers. We hope Ab can prove his innocence.

John O'Neil who has made seads of money out of his Humble operations, has formed a new partnership. John says it is the luckiest deal he has yet made, and he ought to know. The young lady was a Miss Morrissey, one of the belles of Houston, and the wedding took place in the Bayou City last month. The Houston Post made a feature of the event, printing all the details together with fine half-tone pictures of Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil. The Tank Strapper offers his congratulations.

Bill Gray has decided that the time is not ripe for a revolution in Cuba, and is sojourning for the present in Beaumont. Sixteen nigger washwomen spent eight days laundering Bill's white linen suits. This gave rise to the rumor that Bill was getting ready to spring his revolution, but he says that the laundering is a regular event each year and has no political significance.

Scene from last act of the great up-to-date drama, "The Mystery of the Salt Mine, or Who Drowned the Oil Wells?" produced for the first time at Anse la Butte by Scott Heywood, Ben Taber and John Fisher. Scott Heywood as the Hero: "Curse the luck! They've moved the oil sand!" Ben Taber as the Child: "Father! Father! Do not leave me here to starve at the Gordon!" John Fisher as the Villain: "Back! Back! To the Salt Mine! You shall never leave this place until you have filled that hundred thousand barrel tank with oil!" The Gumbo Chorus: "Yes, and you pay us fifty per cent royalty and one thousand dollar per arpent bonus!" Hero and Child escape by leaping a passing freight. Villain swept away by wave of salt water from one of his own wells. Curtain.

Coward & Deming are starting another well in the Matagorda district.

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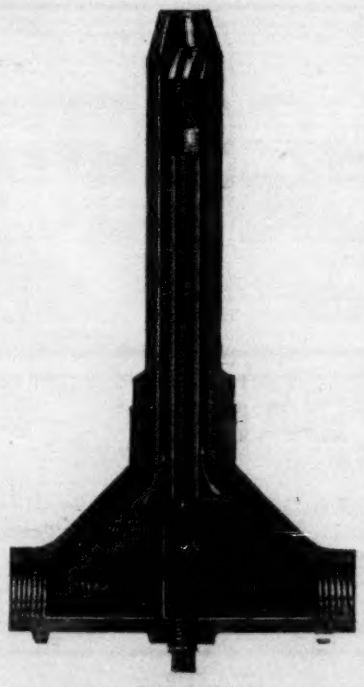

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CALIFORNIA PRODUCERS RATIFY CONTRACT WITH MARKETING COMPANY.

According to the Coalinga Oil Record the independent producers of the Coalinga, Calif., district have ratified the contract made between representatives of the Coalinga and Kern agencies and the Associated Oil Company whereby the marketing company agrees to take over from the agency 16,000 barrels of oil daily at 60 1-2 cents. In the year 1909 the price agreed upon will be 63 cents a barrel. The Associated places a limit on the supply, the maximum being 16,000 barrels per day and the minimum 14,000 barrels. Any excess will be marketed by the Associated at a price to be agreed upon later between the two interests.

J. E. Wolcott has petitioned the city authorities of Muskogee, Okla., for a franchise to pipe the city for natural gas.

The Grand Gulf Oil Company of Jennings, La., is starting its first test on the Lormand land, in section 38, about one and a half miles south of the Jennings development, and close to Bayou Des Cannes.

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THE TEXAS COMPANY'S NEW STOCK ISSUE.

For the purpose of interesting and identifying with its activities a larger number of citizens of Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana, The Texas Company is offering for public subscription a portion of a new issue of $1,000,000 of its capital stock. The issue has been underwritten by Messrs. Harvey Fisk & Sons, bankers, of New York, but arrangements have been made with the underwriters to permit subscriptions to be made as stated. The authorized capital of The Texas Company is $12,000,000 of which there is now issued and outstanding $10,000,000. The new issue will increase the amount of stock outstanding to $11,000,000, par value.

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